THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DELAWARE JUSTICE.

Two Negroes to be Hung at New Castle To-morrow for an Outrage on a White Woman.

The Condemned Men and their Crime —One of Them Merely an Accessary—An Effort to Secure a Respite.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 3.

The great city, or perhaps more properly the small town, of New Castle is at present laboring under somewhat of an excitement, caused by the fact that two colored men who are now in the county jail under sentence for the commission of a rape upon a white woman, will to-morrow pay the penalty of the crime by the sacrifice of their lives. This offense, it may be remembered, according to the laws of that triangular plot of ground known as Delaware, is punishable with death.

Though the town is in somewhat of an excited condition, and though the coming event is the subject of general conversation in all quarters, the people generally, both white and black, appear to take the matter quite coolly. The general opinion is that the parties richly deserve the punishment, and that protection to citizens demands its execution. In the majority of cases no more personal interest is manifested than a desire to see the execution, and this desire is prompted by mere curiosity.

Appearance of the Prisoners.

The names of the two culprits are Joshua Jones and Lewis Carpenter. They are both colored laboring men, and nothing very peculiar is noticeable about the appearance of either. Jones is the principal offender, and is charged with the actual commission of the deed, the other being only an accessary. He is a young-looking man, rather under the medium height, with dark color and true negro appearance. His face usually wears a peculiar grin, and he is decidedly jokish in his disposition, even under existing circumstances. He has a large mouth and lips, and speaks with a strong dialect. Lewis Carpenter, the other culprit, has more of a yellow complexion. He has thick bushy hair parted on both sides and standing up in the middle. He is not as lively as his companion, and usually trembles very much when he is spoken to.

The Prison and Cells.

The place where the prisoners are confined is the New Castle county jail, in the city of New Castle. It is a fine brown-stone building of comfortable size, situated just in the rear of the Court House and public offices. It is well kept and presents a neat appearance, both externally and internally. The condemned men are confined in separate cells, from which all unnecessary furniture has been removed, to prevent them from having access to anything which could be used for self-destruction. A feather-bed is in one corner of the cell, and in another a stool and spittoon, which articles together form the whole outfit. The prisoners wear a heavy iron bar riveted around their ankles to prevent them from escaping, but their hands are entirely free. For convenience in moving around the cell a string is attached to the bar, to be held in the hand of the wearer, by means of which the weight of the iron is in a great measure removed from the feet. They pass most of their time in smoking. The two men are watched constantly through an iron grating. They have no work to do, and are at a loss for means to pass the time. Books and tracts have been furnished by the visiting clergyman, but they do not appear to have been much cared for by one prisoner, while the other, Carpenter, is unable to read them. He is not as bright in his intellect as his companion, though since he has been in prison he has learned his alphabet, and knows it almost perfectly. This might seem a poor preparation for the death which almost certainly awaits him, but it has been learned only from want of something better to do. The other inmates of this prison are allowed at certain times to leave their cells. They are employed in various industrial pursuits, such as carpet-weaving and carpentering.

How the Crime was Committed.

Jones and Carpenter were employed as laborers on the farm of Henry McCrone, in the neighborhood of New Castle. The injured woman is named Mary Meredith, and was housekeeper for Mr. McCrone. She is a white married woman and has been the mother of twelve children. Seven of them are dead, and of the five remaining two are now living with her. These are young children, one five years of age, and the other a six-months' old baby. Her husband is a laborer employed on the farm, who was away from home at the time.

The prisoners, on the night of the 17th of September last, were returning from a visit to a neighbor or a frolic of some sort, in company with another colored man, one William Moore. They were perfectly sober at the time, and had not been drinking at all. Jones, being in a festive humor, proposed that the party should commit some devilment. This was agreed to, when the visit to the housekeeper was proposed. This was about 12 o'clock at night. The party, Moore included, then went to the farm-house, from which all the other inmates were absent, and entered the room of Mrs. Meredith. Mrs. Meredith was choked until she was insensible, and then the act was perpetrated. The man Moore has turned State's evidence and is allowed to go entirely free.

The Trial.

On the Saturday following the commission of the deed Mrs. Mary Meredith sued Joshua Jones, whom she recognized as being in her room by a patch on his pantaloons, which was visible in the moonlight. Jones vigorously protested his innocence when accused by the woman before Mr. McCrone, the owner of the house, and said that if he had done such a thing he would go and chop his head off. How this skilful operation was to have been performed does not appear. He was arrested along with Carpenter and Moore by the constable of Wilmington, and they were all lodged in jail to await their trial. On the way to the prison Jones asked the constable when he thought they would hang him.

The constable in reply said to the prisoner, "You admit, then, that you are guilty?" I might as well," he returned, "the way things have gone." He, however, pleaded not guilty at the trial. He was tried at the November term of the New Castle County Court, for which trial about fifty witnesses had been summoned for both sides. The following is the testimony of Mrs. Mary Meredith:—

Lived at Henry McCrone's on the 17th of September; was his housekeeper; lived with my husband and two children; Garey Streets and his wife, neighbors of ours, were working at 'McCrones on the 17th of September; they left about 10 o'clock to go home; there was none left at the house but myself and two small children; William Moore and Lewis Carpenter were working there that day; gave them their supper; they went away about 7 o'clock; I did up my work and took my little boy up to his bed; after Streets went away I took my baby and went up stairs and laid down on my bed with my clothes on and put my baby to sleep; left light burning in the kitchen and one burning in my room; door was left unbolted; Mr. McCrone had not come home; I intended after the baby was asleep to go down and shut the shutters in Mr. McCrone's room; being tired I fell asleep; was awakened by some one on my bed; the lamp was out; reached out my hand and found by his head he was a black man; I screamed; "Lew, in the name of God, is this you?" I said, "John, is this you?" put his hand over my mouth; I screamed for my husband; he was at John Morrison's, and had not come home; I called for Garey Streets and Mr. McCrone; my children were both crying; they then left the room.

Witness then testified while she was groping around two of the men returned, and that she was seized by the throat, choked until insensible, and the outrage perpetrated. Her evidence thus continues:—

When I came to, I heard my little boy screaming and saying, "O, mamma where are you? Are you dead?" The baby was also screaming; I took my children in their night clothes and fled to Gerry Streets'; they were the nearest neighbors; it wanted five minutes of 12 o'clock when I got there; I told them all about it; staid there until morning; I know by the light of the moon shining in my room that Joshua Jones was one of the men; knew him by his light pants, with a patch on the knee.

Moore, the accomplice, who is allowed to go free as State's evidence, testified that after leaving the house, in company with Carpenter, they met Jones and spent the evening with him. On the proposal being made to commit some devilment, all three returned to the house, entered and blew out the lights, and then the two prisoners only entered Mrs. Meredith's room. When Mrs. Meredith screamed, witness and Lewis Carpenter ran; Joshua Jones came after them, cursing them for running, when he and Carpenter returned to the house, witness refusing to accompany them. When they came back Joshua Jones admitted committing the crime.

The man Lewis Carpenter made a written confession, implicating himself and Jones, but it was not admitted by the court. He now tells a different story altogether. He says that he did not enter the room at all, but that Jones and Moore were the offenders.

On the conclusion of the trial, the jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of guilty. They were sentenced on the 3d of December last.

The following is the sentence of Jones, the principal culprit:—

And now to witness on this third day of December, A. D. 1869, it is therefore considered by the Court that you, Joshua Jones, be now taken from the bar of this court to the public prison of New Castle county, the place from whence you came; that you be there safely and securely kept in custody until Friday, the fourth day of February next; that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to some convenient place of private execution within the precincts of the prison enclosures, and that you be then and there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul; and you are now committed to the custody of the Sheriff of New Castle county until this sentence of the Court is carried into execution.

The sentence of Carpenter is similar. Though he is only an accessory, and proven to be such, the law of Delaware holds him to the same penalty. He is to be hung to-morrow, in company with the other.

The Woman.

Mrs. Meredith is a plain, hard-working woman, wife of a laboring man, and is undoubtedly virtuous, but she is rough and uneducated, as are many in her situation of life, which fact will account for many things which have been noticed in connection with her conduct. The prisoner Jones affirms that the thing would never have happened if she had not, at various times, said things calculated to inflame his passions. She herself said that she would not have prosecuted Jones if he had not, at a previous time, struck her on the head with a bucket, and made her head ache. From this it would appear that the desire for the punishment of the men arose not so much from an abhorence of the crime, or its consequences to herself, as from revenge.

The Mother.

The mother of Joshua Jones visited him for the last time yesterday. She is a resident of Wilmington, and has lately been married to another husband. Her present husband accompanied her. She did not say much during the interview, except to reiterate her assertion, often made before, that it was always her opinion that that boy would be hung. This, by-the-way, seems always to have been the opinion of all who have ever known him. He certainly does not have a very good record. His mother left the cell with her handkerchief to her eyes, and appeared to be weeping profusely. But on the road home to Wilmington, it was noticed by her fellow-travellers that she was anything but deeply affected. Life and gayety were her chief characteristics as far as they could be discovered. But such is human nature. Like the drawn bow, the greater the tension, the greater the rebound.

A Reprieve Asked For.

Some of the citizens of New Castle, including the jail physician and the visiting clergyman, are interesting themselves to procure a respite for the prisoner Carpenter, though with what success is not yet known. The ground for the request is not the fact that the man was not directly engaged in the offense, for any complicity is punishable by the law, but that he is not of sound mind. He is undoubtedly not as bright as his fellow, but to most persons he would appear to have enough sense to know when he was doing wrong. Singularly enough, this plea was not set up at any time during the trial. The Attorney-General of the State has been urged repeatedly to write a letter to the Governor in his favor, but he is yet undecided what to do. Without this aid, very little hope of a respite is entertained. The Governor is not a man addicted to this sort of thing. For Jones there is no hope, nor are any efforts being made in his favor. He will certainly be hanged to-morrow.

The Place of Execution.

The jail yard is to be the scene of the execution. It is a square enclosure, about fifty feet long by about twenty wide. In this place now stands the Delaware idol, the whipping-post and pillory. Here every six months those sentenced by the court are led forth to be punished, the jail gates being thrown open to admit the public to the entertainment. Burglars, robbers, and other offenders are punished with the whip. Some other offenses are punished with the grant of a situation in the pillory for certain lengths of time. In the opinion of the residents it would be impossible to live in this region without these institutions. It certainly is rather hard on the proprietors of circuses, minstrel exhibitions, panoramas, lectures, and the like. These free shows ought certainly to be taxed like any other.

The scaffold is to be erected directly in the rear of the pillory. Some eight hundred tickets of admission have already been issued, and a few more are yet to follow. The demand for them has been very heavy. The Sheriff has found it impossible to transact any business, owing to the crowd of applicants. It might pay for some private parties to get up an opposition hanging on their own account and charge admission. A heap of gold would certainly be the result.

Lewis Carpenter

was visited in his cell yesterday. He was found crouched up by the heater in one corner, smoking. In reply to inquiries, he stated that he was born in Chandlerville, Pa., but was raised in this neighborhood. He expects to get a respite, and eventually a pardon, from the Governor, and does not look forward to the day of execution with any degree of apprehension. Should the worst come, however, he says that he will be ready for it, though when the idea is presented to him he invariably begins to tremble. The Rev. Mr. Spottswood, a Presbyterian minister of this place, has been visiting and reading to him and the other prisoner, but on the day of execution the Rev. Mr. Spencer, the Episcopalian clergyman, will officiate.

Joshua Jones,

on being visited, was also found smoking in the corner alongside of the heater, but he received the visitors most cordially. He has been slightly unwell for some little time, and the wife of the Sheriff has been sending him toast and other delicacies. He made a complaint to the keeper during the visit that the toast did not have enough butter on it, which fault the keeper promised should be remedied. This promise was received with a broad grin by the slightly sick man.

He grew more sober when the subject of the execution was mentioned. When asked how he came to do it, he replied, "Why, sir, it was in my head, you see, not in my heart. It just came into my head."

"And did you not know it was wrong?"

"Certainly I knew it, but you know how it is when a thing comes into a fellow's head."

"You do not expect to get off from the punishment?"

"O no, sir," he returned. "I am waiting to hear them put up the scaffold in the yard. I haven't heard them yet. When I hear that I know I am soon going home."

"Then you expect to go home?" we asked.

"O yes, sir."

"Don't expect to be punished any more?"

"O no, sir, I am going home."

A copy of a book of scripture texts printed in large letters was hanging on the wall, and in reply to a question whether he had read them, he said:—

"O no, don't know who left them here."

"Can you read?"

"O yes, sir, certainly."

He was then asked how his mother took the sentence of her son. "Is she sorry for you?"

"Yes," he answered slowly, "she is sorry, of course she is sorry, but then she looks at it like a woman. She often told me I'd be hung. If I had always followed her advice I would not be here."

"And who was that man who came with her to see you?"

"I 'spect he's her husband. He used to come to see her, and she sent me a piece of cake since I've been here, like wedding cake. 'Spect it must have been wedding cake. She didn't like to tell me she had been married again, you know."

The Crime Nothing Unusual.

It is the opinion of most people residents of the State of Delaware, that without the death penalty being affixed to this crime, it would be impossible to live here. The crime is so very common that it has come to be an every day occurrence. Cases are cited which have occurred since this—one where a young lady walking on the avenue of Wilmington was thrown down by a colored man, and an outrage only prevented by a policeman who happened to be in the neighborhood. Another case happened in Middleton, and there are several persons now in jail for the commission of other deeds of a like nature. A case was tried in the same court, directly after that of these men, where a colored father was charged with an outrage on his own daughter. This was discharged from want of evidence, though the man was undoubtedly guilty. But the very fact of these cases having occurred after sentence being passed upon these men proves that the heavy penalty does not affect the ratio of crime. In the olden time, in England, when counterfeiting, highway robbery, and the like were punished with death, the number of those crimes on the criminal calender was greater than at any other time. Be that as it may, one thing is evident, that societies and individuals who trouble the residents of some States about the abolition of capital punishment for the crime of murder had better turn their attention to the great field of Delaware, where men are not only killed for a less crime than murder, but also those not actually guilty of the commission of the deed, but only accessory thereto, meet with a like severe punishment.

ROMANCE.

American Converts to Romanism.

An Italian correspondent sent the New York *Post* the following:—

We have just had the *denouement* of what did promise to be quite a little romance. Those Americans who passed last winter at Nice may remember the excitement caused by the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Hill, who was supposed to have drowned herself, or to have eloped. The Var was dragged for her body, and a runaway couple of suspicious manners was pursued to a Genoese hotel; but all searches proved vain until within a few weeks, when the husband learned that the lost one was safe and sound in Roman convent. So he came on, had an interview with the Secretary of State, and demanded her surrender. Antonelli said, "Certainly, if she chooses to go with you;" and gave him an order to that effect. Mr. Hill went, saw, and did not conquer, as the lady declined to go home, alleging that she was not happy with him, and was happy where she was; he cried out that it was a Mortara case, and threatened the English fleet, etc., etc.; but Antonelli simply replied:—"*Non possumus;* your wife is of age, and we cannot do violence to her inclinations." All the poor man could learn was the manner of her flight. She had suffered some family affliction, got religious, hired a fishing boat and coasted down to Civita Vecchia. At Rome she was cordially received, of course, and so the tale has come to a prosaic ending.

Two New York ladies, Mrs Hicks and Mrs. Ward Burnett, imitated Mrs. Hill's example last week, at least so far as to become Catholics; but neither of them has expressed any desire to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil to the extent of conventual seclusion.

The St. Louis *Democrat* thereupon remarks:—The Mrs. Hill referred to by the correspondent is the wife of Britton A. Hill Esq., of this city, against whom a suit for divorce is pending, and will be tried in about two weeks. The Italian correspondent makes several erroneous statements in the above extract, which it may be proper to correct. It is not true that Mr. Hill went to Europe after receiving news that his wife was drowned, consequently he could not have had an interview with the Pope's Secretary of State, nor threatened Antonelli with the thunders of the British fleet. The facts are that Mr. Hill, on hearing that his wife was drowned, wrote to officials at Nice, offering a reward of 5000 francs for the recovery of the body. After a while he received intelligence that the lady was not drowned at all, but had gone away in company with an absquatulating banker, and he troubled himself no further about her than to prepare for the trial for divorce.

OBITUARY.

Dr. David Livingstone.

Again we have news of the death of the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, who, it is announced with apparent authority, has been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior of Africa. It may be that the report is false, but a sketch of his life will be read with interest. This distinguished traveller and missionary was born at Blantyre Works, near Glasgow, in 1815. His father was employed in the cotton mills at that place, and David was placed at the same trade at the age of ten. During the period of about ten years which he spent at the cotton factory, he pursued in the intervals of daily labor an extended course of self-instruction, and acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, and of various branches of science. He conceived the idea of going to China as a medical missionary, with which object he attended lectures on medicine and divinity in the University of Glasgow. In 1840, he embarked for Cape Town, from thence proceeded to the interior of Africa, where he founded missionary stations and labored at his calling. In June, 1849, Dr. Livingstone, in company with two English gentlemen, started on his first exploring expedition, and on August 1 reached Lake Ngami over the Bakalihari desert, which had for a long time presented insuperable obstacles to persons approaching in that direction. He and his companions were the first Europeans who visited this lake. While at Port Natal he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active of the African missionaries, and eventually married his daughter, who shared in some of his most perilous journeys. For sixteen years—namely, from 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856—he labored perseveringly as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society at Kuruman, Mahodson, and other stations in South Africa. During that time he made several expeditions into the interior, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the Tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. The most important of these journeys was entered on in January, 1853, and in May he reached Linyanti, the principal town of the powerful Makole tribe, where he was enthusiastically received by the chief, Sekeltu, and the entire population. Departing thence in November he proceeded up the Lecambye river, and its affluent, the Leeba, to Lake Dilolo, and thence, with considerable difficulty and peril, across the Congo river to Angola, at the capital of which country, Loando, on the western coast of Africa, he arrived May 31, 1854, and was kindly received by the Portuguese authorities stationed there. He left that place in the ensuing September, reached Linyanti in September, 1855, and thence proceeded down the LeCambye and Zambesi rivers, which he found to be identical to Quilimane on the Indian Ocean, reaching that place May 20, 1856. He had thus within a period of about three years explored a portion of the African continent never previously described by Europeans, and traveled probably upwards of 9000 miles. From Quilimane he proceeded to England, where his wife and family had preceded him four years before, and he arrived there December 12, 1856. Owing to his long absence from England, and his constant intercourse with the savage tribes, his mother tongue had become so unfamiliar to him that at public meetings given in his honor he found difficulty in expressing himself with fluency. In 1857 appeared his "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," and the next year he sailed for Quilimane, where he had been appointed Consul, and subsequently departed on a new exploring expedition up the Zambesi river with a party of scientific men. His explorations up to the close of December, 1861, were mainly devoted to the locality of Lake Nyassa. He ascended this lake for two hundred miles, and gave interesting details of its shape, extent, and of the rivers flowing into it. He also exerted himself, at considerable peril, to cause a tribe to abandon slave-hunting. Having received a steamer in parts from England, in the spring of 1862, he had it transported beyond the cataracts, put together, launched upon the river, and in this he again ascended the lake, and was involved in some of the native wars. In 1864 he returned to England, and gave detailed accounts of his travels, and described the climate and topography of the region on the west shore of Lake Nyassa. Dr. Livingstone departed again late in the year 1865, with a simple equipment, furnished jointly by the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society, in the hope of ascending nearer to the equator, and exploring the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and ascertaining definitely their relations to each other, to Lake Tanganyika, and to the source of the Nile. In November, 1868, letters were received from him bearing various dates, between September and December of the previous year. In these cheerful letters he asked for stores and medicines, which were sent to him at Ujiji. He expressed no apprehension of personal danger in any of these communications. His movements remained for long periods very uncertain, but an expenditure which had been sent out in search of him, returned in January, 1868, with most satisfactory accounts of his safety.

Last year a communication was received from him by Lord Clarendon, dated from near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868, in which he said that from what he had seen, together with what he had learned from intelligent natives, he thought he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. The receipt of this letter seemed to dispel all anxieties for his safety, and his return to England at an early day was expected. In "Travels in the Interior of Africa," by James Chapman, published last year, however, the following reference is made to Dr. Livingstone's labors, and a clue is given to the causes which have led to his death at the hands of some savage tribe:—

"Of Dr. Livingstone's labors we hear but poor success. Previous to his last arrival among them, when told that he was coming, the first question they asked was, 'What is he coming to do?—to bring guns?' 'No; the Book.' 'Well, then, he had better stay away; his God has killed us.' Sebetoane's doctors attribute the chief's death to the white men coming among them, and whenever Dr. Livingstone preaches in the presence of or visits a chief, the doctors burn something as a charm, to protect them from his witchcraft. Being, as they find, a doctor, he has also a reputation of being a wizard. This makes him either feared or admired, and gives him a certain influence. They give him credit for being a good doctor, and say he has cured many, but killed some, natives. They do not believe in natural deaths; when a man dies he has been killed. By all accounts the doctor's preaching is barely tolerated by the chief, who is at heart highly displeased at his doctrine concerning rain and polyamy. The people say that Dr. Livingstone has promised them all the good things of the earth, rain, corn, cattle, etc., if they would believe in God and refrain from polygamy, slavery, and other malpractices; that they have waited a long time for these good things, and that they would wait another year to see if the Good Man he talked about helped them nicely (tuss slattie). While they were relating these things, and conversation grew slack, the Councilor Pesonoant was observed sitting with a piece of newspaper upside down, mimicking the doctor singing a hymn, and, observing that he had attracted our attention, he rolled over on his back, threw his feet into the air, and exclaimed, bursting out into a loud laugh of ridicule, 'Minari' (a corruption of the Dutch Mynheer, generally applied to missionaries). Such is the sort of impression as yet made on these barbarians. It is to be hoped that in time better success will attend missionary efforts."

—Somebody says that Ike's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's galter into the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-galter. He might have called to her just before he threw the galter from the window and asked her to see "Shoo Fly."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The British Steamer Monarch—Letter to Her Commander from Secretary Robeson—Political Corruption in New Orleans —A Destructive Fire in Towanda, Pa.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter of Secretary Robeson to the Commander of the Monarch.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following is a very courteous and characteristic communication from Secretary Robeson to Captain John E. Commerell, C. B., commanding H. B. M. S. Monarch—the offers contained in which will doubtless be accepted:—

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 2, 1870.—SIR:—I beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival in our waters, and on the handsome manner in which you have conducted your share of the obsequies of the late Mr. Peabody. I regret that your rapid voyage and your arrival five days before the department expected you, prevented the presence of a larger number of our vessels to join with you in the ceremonies at Portland. As your vessel may necessarily require certain repairs, I beg leave to invite you to such of our ports as you may desire, and where you can have access to one of our Navy Yards. New York or Boston can perhaps offer you the greatest facilities, and I shall be very happy to direct that you be supplied with anything necessary to prosecute your voyage homewards or wherever your destination may be. It would gratify our Senators and Representatives and the members of the Cabinet to visit your noble ship, and if you could afford the time I shall be very glad to have your ship visit Annapolis, which is only two hours' journey by rail from Washington.

"In the event of your coming I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Capitol.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Political Corruption in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The committee appointed by the citizens' meeting on Monday night, waited on Governor Warmouth yesterday afternoon and presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The Governor in replying stated that he had vetoed a great many bills making subsidies and grants to individuals and companies, which in a few instances have been passed over the veto; that there were many in the Legislature ignorant of the manipulations of the lobbyists; men who had been recently enfranchised. They have to be taught and instructed.

The Governor went on at length making disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by these same good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered fifty thousand dollars by one party, and in addition Mayor Conway, of this city, had offered him any consideration to sign it. The bill was vetoed. The bill here referred to was the five million gold bond bill for redeeming the city money. He was also offered $50,000 to sign the Nicolson pavement bill, which he vetoed. In the course of his remarks the Governor stated that Auditor Wickliffe had robbed the State of half a million dollars.

FROM THE STATE.

Great Fire at Towanda.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A great fire occurred last Saturday evening at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., involving a loss of $250,000. The following are the chief sufferers:—Powell & Co., dry goods; total loss; insured. E. J. Campbell, total loss; insured. Tracy & Moore, dry goods; total loss; insured. The Pennsylvania and New York Railroad office and the Young Men's Christian Association rooms were totally destroyed. Mr. Pennebacker, tailor, total loss; Miss Upham, dressmaker, and Miss Griffen, millinery establishments; and Codding, Russell & Co., agricultural implements, were also a total loss. The surrounding buildings were badly domaged.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝, and for account, 92¼@92⅝; United States five-twenties of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅛; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 103⅛; Great Western, 26½.

PARIS, Feb. 3—A. M.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton closed dull last night at 11¼d. for uplands; 11⅛@11⅜d. for Orleans. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for export and speculation. The market this morning opened steady and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 7s. 8d.; Turpentine, 29s. 6d.; common rosin, 5s.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sperm oil firm; Calcutta linseed dull; refined petroleum firm: turpentine, 31s.

BREMEN, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed active last night at 7 thalers 5 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 16 marc bancos 1 schilling.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—Petroleum opens this morning quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3—2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼, and for account 92⅝. Consols for account have recently been quoted for the account to close on the 3d of February. The present price is for the next account. American stocks easy; Erie Railroad, 20⅛. Owing to a temporary derangement of the telegraph lines the Liverpool markets, dated 2 P. M., have not come to hand yet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Sarah Harris, executrix, vs. Maurice Sheahan. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for defendant;

Lee & Walker vs. Dominick Topey. An action of replevin to recover a piano, which was alleged to have been hired for a certain price per quarter and to have been transferred and levied upon for rent. The defense maintained that the plaintiffs had sold the piano and were receiving quarterly payments, and that it was not a mere case of hiring. Verdict for defendant, 6 cents.

John Good vs. Henry A. Russell. An action on a promissory note given for the payment of rent for a farm. The defense alleged a set-off in the nature of a trespass committed by plaintiff, in entering upon the land and felling trees. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Joseph W. Souder vs. Samuel B. Coughlin. A *sci. fa. sur* mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, $17,805.

Henry Wadington vs. Thomas Serrill. An action to recover for the board and medical treatment of defendant given by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $1065 37.

J. Adler & Co. vs. Teller, Anathan & Co. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The trial of Charles E. Geikler for the murder of David Seidman resulted in a verdict of not guilty, which was rendered at 6 o'clock last evening.

No homicide case was ready for trial to-day.

Quarter Sessions.

This was the day fixed for the lottery-policy dealers to appear and take their trial, but when 10 o'clock struck none of them were in attendance, and therefore, at the motion of the District Attorney, the bails were forfeited in the cases of the following men:—

William Parker, bail in $1500. J. Madison Miller, surety.

Peter and Joseph Gallagher; bail in $5000. John G. Butler and William D. Kendrick, Henry Reinhard and Joseph Shoemaker, sureties.

John Manderfield; bail in $500. John R. Manderfield, surety.

Francis M. Prevost; bail in $1500. Joseph Shoemaker, surety.

Bernard Barton; bail in $1500. Joseph Shoemaker, surety.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Money market shows increasing activity both for business and speculative purposes. The range of interest on call loans with Government collaterals is from 4@5 per cent., and on stock securities 5@6 per cent. Business paper is in good demand both at the banks and in the outside market, and there is a better supply, the activity in the grain market having added to the supply of first-class paper.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, but steady. Sales opened at 121⅜, declined to ⅛, and closed about noon at 121¼.

Government bonds inactive and slightly off.

The Stock market was unusually active and prices advanced. In State loans, sales of the third series 6s at 107½, and City 6s, new issue, at 100¼. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 92¼ for the 58os.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 48⅛ s. o., and 48¼ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was active and strong, selling at 55⅜, an advance of ⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 54; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅝@¾ b. o; 74⅝ was bid for Norristown, and 35 b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

There was a good demand for Canal stocks. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15 and Lehigh at 33 b. o.

In Passenger Railway shares there were sales of Spruce and Pine streets at 20½, and Hestonville at 12¾. The bidding for the balance of the list was not of a very spirited character.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3d se...107⅝		50 sh Sp & Pine R. 20¼	
$2000 Phil & E 7s.. 86½		100 sh Hestony'e.... 12¾	
$1000 do..... 87		15 do..... 12¾	
$500 Pa 6s 1st se..104½		100 sh Read..rg&i.48 3-16	
$6000 Pa 6s 1 m..1s. 98		100 do..s60wn. 48¼	
$10200 City 6s, New.1s.100¼		1900 do ..1s.b30. 48¼	
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.. 55¼		400 do ..1s.b30. 48¾	
$5000 do 1s. 56		500 do..&in.48 3-16	
$2500 Leh 6s, 84..... 84		400 do.....48 3-26	
$500 Leh gold L.... 92¾		100 do.....c.48 3-16	
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89		100 do...s10.48 3-16	
s5.... 93		100 do c.48 3-16	
1 sh Penna R.... 55⅜		100 do s60. 48¼	
100 do..s60wn. 55½		100 do...s30.48 3-16	
100 do....2d&1. 55⅜		300 do..1s.b30. 48¼	
100 do..... 55½		400 do....1s.48 3-16	
51 sh Penna R.1s. 55⅜		400 do...1s.b30. 48¼	
1 do..... 56		300 do.....48 3-16	
31 sh Norrist'n..1s. 54		100 do.....48 3-16	
60 sh Leh Val...1s. 54		300 do..b30wn. 48¼	
25 do.....b5. 54		400 do..1s.b10. 48¼	
22 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 15		100 do rg&in.48 3-16	
200 sh Leh N.1s.b30. 33		200 do....1s.48 3-16	
100 sh Ph & E ..b60. 28½		100 sh Ph & E R.1s. 28¾	

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@118¾; do., 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅜@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¼@114½; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121⅛; Silver, 116⅛@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $650@675.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1865 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; Cur. 6s, 111⅜@111¾. Gold, 121¼.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	121⅜	11·02 A.M.....	121¼
10·10 "	121¼	11·30 "	121¼
10·20 "	121¼	11·53 "	121¼

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅛
Con. Stock Scrip...	97⅛	Western Union Tele	36½
do. scrip.....	93⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	53¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	25¼	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72
Ph. and Res. R.....	96⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	85 ⅝	Adams Express.....	64
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	92⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	United States.....	82
Chi. and N. W. pref..	82½	Tennessee 6s, new.	49
Chi. and R. I. R.....	115⅛	Gold.....	121¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88¾	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.—The Flour market is less active, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·61½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·87½ ₮ barrel.

There is more inquiry for Wheat for shipment, but the local millers purchase sparingly. Sales of 15,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·24, and 26,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Rye is steady at 98c. ₮ bushel for Western. Corn meets with a fair demand at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 87@90c. Oats are steady, with sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 58@59c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The stock of No. 1 Quercitron is light, and it is in good demand at $30 ₮ ton.

Whisky is dull at 98c.@$1 ₮ gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, from Liverpool, and Fah-Kee, from Bermuda.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....45

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We have recently been invited to study some of the elaborate reports put forth by the American departments. Some of them are very able, and most of them contain much useful information. It is therefore a subject of natural regret that their influence upon the national legislation is so very uncertain. Congress may, if it pleases, give them effect; or, if it pleases, may throw them aside as so much waste paper. As members of administration have no seats in the House, they cannot be certain of gaining an advocate for their schemes or pressing them with authority upon the attention of the Legislature. This has often been remarked by theoretical writers as a palpable defect in the United States Constitution. How could government be effectually carried on in England, they ask, if Mr. Lowe had not the opportunity of defending his own financial schemes, or Mr. Gladstone could only recommend Parliament to reform the Irish land laws in a kind of official pamphlet? Obviously, our whole theory of government would be upset by a change to the American system, and people sometimes wonder at the blindness which prevents them from following our example by adopting so obvious, and, as we naturally think, so indubitably beneficial an alteration.

The advantages of the English system are, indeed, palpable; and the first step towards constitutional government in France and other Continental countries consists in the adoption of our system. It may be worth while to inquire shortly why the United States form an exception to this rule, and whether it is possible to make out any case for their very different practice. Constitutions cannot be considered piecemeal; and it may be that an apparently trifling change is more vitally connected with the whole system than may be at first sight obvious. The plan was originally adopted in obedience to the prevailing theory at the time that the executive, legislative, and judicial departments should be as independent as possible; but the instinct which sanctioned that theory may have had deeper grounds than any abstract political speculations, which for the most part have already become obsolete. The real difference between the two systems is, indeed, wide enough. If General Grant were bound to select his chief ministers from Congress, as Queen Victoria selects hers from the houses of Parliament, he would be simply a constitutional ruler. His power and his responsibility would be enormously diminished. He must of course take the leaders of the party which had the majority, and must substantially carry out their policy. He would be nothing more than the head servant of Congress; or, indeed, considering the strictness of party organization in America, he would be little more than an ostensible official, whose name would appear at the foot of State documents, but whose practical influence over affairs would be merely such as his ministers chose to give him or as he might gain by private intrigues. As matters stand, the President can really exercise a very great power, even when, as in the case of Mr. Johnson, he is opposed to the majority of Congress and of the country. If backed by public opinion, even with a majority of Congress against him, he would be able, as in the case of General Jackson, to exercise a greater power than almost any European ruler. The change suggested, then, would amount to reducing the President from a very powerful Prime Minister to mere pageant; and it is plain that such a change, whatever its merits, would be a very serious affair. In an old country we can understand a constitutional sovereign, the limits of whose power, though not very strictly defined, rest upon long prescription, and are surrounded by a halo of historical associations. But such an institution is one of the things which, in the common phrase, grow and are not made. A democracy, building up everything afresh and upon first principles, desires that its executive should be the practical working force, and not a great name concealing the real springs and levers of the machinery. Such a democracy as that in America, moreover, is not afraid of extrusting great powers to its ruler; it knows that his responsibility to its will is thoroughly established, and that if there is any tyranny, it will not be the tyranny of an emperor, but that of a majority, to which it has no particular objection. In our colonies the governors can act as the viceroys of the constitutional monarch, of whose prestige they more or less partake; but if the colonies were to become independent, they would probably prefer to have a single ruler responsible immediately to them, and not to a body of delegates, whose responsibility would be more or less frittered away by its numbers. In short, a democracy likes to have vigor and unity in its executive so long as there is no practical danger that it will become independent of the popular will.

Another conclusion is equally plain. Congress is very far indeed from being strictly analogous to the English Parliament. In spite of recent changes, it partakes partly of the character of a body of ambassadors from independent States, with strictly defined powers, as well as of a national legislature. Its functions in the widest interpretation are strictly limited. Most of the questions which stir the English Parliament would be entirely beyond its competence. Such questions, for example, as educational system, or the disestablishment of churches, or the alteration of land laws, could not possibly come before it. It has not the parliamentary attributes of omniscience and omnipresence. It does not meet its constituents at every turn of their daily lives, and settle everything, from the construction of a metropolitan drain to a change in constitutional law. It has nothing to do with the great mass of small legislative details, and on the most important matters it has to appeal to the direct intervention of the people. The popular sovereignty, indeed, is no mere theoretical dogma. The whole nation appoints its Prime Minister by its votes, and appoints him to do work, and not to be an imposing but generally inert authority. It equally appoints Congress to discharge certain functions, and does not desire that any of its servants should encroach upon the sphere of duty marked out for others. It follows that, even if it were not for other less creditable causes, Congress would probably in no case attract so large a part of the administrative abilities of the country, and that it would not be so desirable that the selection of Ministers should be confined to its members.

It is sufficiently plain, then, that the change of which we speak would really involve an alteration in the whole theory of government. Whether that change would be an improvement would be an exceedingly wide and intricate question. We will only remark, at present, that the Americans might make out a rather better case than is generally observed. It is a very intricate system which allows Parliament practically to elect the executive and to superintend its action in the most minute details. Now, if we were starting from first principles, and without the aid of traditional sentiments, would its advantages be at once obvious? It does not follow that, because a man is a good speaker or even a skilful parliamentary manager, he is therefore good at administration. Nor is it necessarily an advantage to a minister that his time should be taken up in constant debates, and his power depend upon judicious parliamentary manœuvres. The elder Fox remarked in a critical period that Richelieu himself could not have governed the country if he had been able to spare only two hours a day for attending to the business of administration. The parliamentary system has many advantages, which have been too frequently pointed out to require mention; but we cannot say that, while freeing ministers from some of the temptations of a close bureaucracy, it proves in experience to be favorable to administrative efficiency. Doubtless, even in this respect, English ministers would compare very favorably with their American rivals; but then America, even more than England, has been a victim to the singular superstition that anybody is good enough to do the business of government. A country which changes its officials summarily every four years cannot possibly have decently good officials; but that is an evil which was imported long after the original formation of the Constitution, and cannot be described as due to its inherent defects. It is a result of the intensity of party warfare, not of any special political arrangements. If this most palpable evil were reformed the American machinery of government might sustain a comparison with foreign systems more successfully. The other change is of less palpable utility, and though much might be said in its favor, could hardly be carried into effect without a revolution of great importance and many doubtful bearings. Few sensible people would like to see Congress made omnipotent, in the hope, possibly ill-grounded, that its wisdom would increase with its power; but substantially that would be the result of permitting or, as must shortly come to be the case, of compelling the President to choose his ministers from its ranks. The disadvantages arising from the want of unity in the present system are unmistakable; but the disadvantages of giving the whole power to a body constituted as Congress is at present are scarcely less conspicuous.

RAILROADS—STEEL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In connection with the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, we submit to our readers the following important memorial. Among the signatures are the names of men who have been long and familiarly known in the railroad history of our country as shrewd, far-sighted, and successful engineers and managers, and who are now the official representatives of more than 13,000 miles of road and nearly 20,000 miles of track. One of the companies on the list will lay more than $1,100,000 worth of steel rails during the present year. The appeal of such men for the protection of American labor against the deadly assaults of unscrupulous competitors will command attention, and will doubtless be read with some degree of surprise by those who are ordinarily satisfied with the superficial theories of free trade, and do not trouble themselves to look at important political questions under their practical bearings.

Why should the Presidents of powerful and wealthy railroads ask for an increase of duties upon the rails which involve so large a portion of their annual expenditures? They certainly have no desire to throw money away, or to risk a reduction of dividends which will create dissatisfaction among their stockholders. Under the fierce competition and continual pressure to which all our great lines of travel are subjected in order to secure a reduction of freights and fares, a rigid scrutiny into the details of every important outlay becomes a matter of imperative necessity, and no excuse would be accepted from any officer who would favor an unnecessary increase in the running expenses.

But the management of a railroad is not limited by the mere interests of the moment. The heavy expenditure of capital in construction and operation is made with a view to an unlimited future of steady and continuous growth and prosperity. It would be poor policy to buy rails this year at a saving of ten dollars per ton, if the purchase would entail an annual loss of the like amount for ten years to come. And this is precisely the risk which the memorialists seek to avoid. They know that the desire to "crush out" important branches of American manufacture is a chronic failing with John Bull, as has been manifested, sometimes by direct threats, sometimes by actions more eloquent than words. They know that whenever the crushing out has been accomplished, the foreign monopolists have been more merciless than harpies in their extortions. They know, from their own bitter experience, that the prices of iron rails were never so unsatisfactory as when our rolling mills had been compelled to dismiss their hands and close their works, leaving the market in the undisturbed control of the European makers. They know that the endeavor to secure the large trade of the United States has often induced offers of rails at prices below the cost of manufacture, and that the low prices have led to a corresponding deterioration of quality. They know that the safety of travellers, and the liabilities of railroads for heavy damages in cases of accident, render it desirable that rails should be made where the materials used and the processes of manufacture can be readily inspected. They know that it was impossible to obtain any reduction in the price of steel rails until steps were taken to establish American works, and that, since the inauguration of home competition, the foreign makers have reduced the price with ruinous rapidity. They know that three of the five American mills have already been forced to suspend operations, and that the others will soon be obliged to follow their example if this rapid reduction is not checked; but that, if a reasonable time is granted, increasing experience and improved methods will secure cheaper and better rails than they could ever hope to obtain from an unbridled and irresponsible foreign monopoly. And knowing all this, they wisely seek for the interposition of Congress, in order to secure such healthy competition as will give them an uninterrupted supply of trustworthy rails at reasonable prices.

To the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Gentlemen:—Immediately before the construction of the first steel rail manufactory in this country, foreign makers charged $150 per ton (equal then to $225 currency) for steel rails. As American works were built, foreign skilled labor introduced, home labor instructed, and domestic irons, clays, ganister and spiegel (after many and expensive trials) found to produce excellent rails, the price of the foreign article was gradually lowered until it now stands at less than $79 per ton in gold (or $96·98 currency). Now that several millions of dollars have been expended in machinery, furnaces, and experiment in perfecting the process of manufacture in this country, and numbers of our own citizens are dependent upon it for support, the business is threatened with annihilation by the pressure of English and Prussian makers. We, as users of steel rails, and transporters of the food and material for American manufacturers and their numerous employes and skilled laborers, do not desire to be dependent exclusively upon the foreign supply, and therefore join in asking that, instead of the present ad valorem duty, a specific duty of two cents per pound be placed upon this article, being the rate fixed by a bill which passed the Senate January 31, 1867, and of a bill which was reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means during the same year; provided that the steel rails contracted for by railroad companies before January 1, 1870, be permitted to enter the country at the present rate of duty for six months after the passage of an act fixing the duty as herein petitioned for.

J. Edgar Thomson, Pres. Penn. R. R., etc. etc.
Thomas A. Scott, 1st Vice-Pres. Penn. R. R., etc.
Hermann J. Lombaert, 2d Vice-Pres. Penn. R. R.
Isaac Hinckley, Pres. P. W. & B. R. R., etc.
S. M. Felton, Pres. Del. R. R., C. C. R. R., Vice-Pres. L. S. & M. R. R. R., etc. etc.
Robert H. Lamborn, Sec. and Treas. L. S. & M. R. R. Co.
Gardner Colby, Pres. St. C. & R. R. R., etc.
H. M. Rice, Vice-Pres. St. C. & R. R. R.
Henry Wood, Pres. Balt. Central R. R.
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.
Enoch Pratt, Vice-Pres. P. W. & B. R. R., etc.
E. W. Clark, Pres. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., etc.
Jay Cooke, Philadelphia.
W. Phillips, Pres. A. V. R. R.
Wm. K. Nimick, Vice-Pres. A. V. R. R.
Hugh E. Steele, Pres. W. & R. R. R.
Franklin B. Gowen, Pres. Phila. & R. R. R., etc.
W. C. Longstreth, Treas. E. & W. R. R.
Thomas Kimber, Jr., Pres. E. & W. R. R.
F. A. Comly, Pres. North Penn. R. R.
M. P. Hutchinson, Pres. Catawissa R. R.
W. L. Gilroy, Treas. Catawissa R. R.
H. S. McComb, Vice-Pres. Southern R. R. Ala., etc.
W. Wilson Byrne, Pres. D. & D. R. R.
J. B. Moorhead, Pres. N. V. R. R.
Wm. J. Palmer, Manager of Construction, Kansas Pac. R. R. W.
John Tucker, Vice-Pres. Phila. & Reading R. R.
Wm. L. Banning, Pres. L. S. & M. R. R.
John C. Cresson, Pres. M. H. & S. H. R. R.
M. B. Hickman, Pres. Phila. & W. C. R. R.
John F. Blandy, Pres. L. S. R. R.
S. S. Merrill, Gen. Man. M. & St. Paul R. W., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, Pres. C. & A. R. R., etc.

THE MONARCH AND THE MIANTONOMAH.

From the N. Y. World.

The Monarch, a model of British men-of war—or, to use the words of one of our most anti-Anglican contemporaries, "a marvel of naval architecture"—lies at anchor in the harbor of Portland, and alongside of her, in humiliating contrast, are two dilapidated American monitors, which seem to have been sent there to illustrate, at the expense of the national pride, the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy that they are good for nothing except for harbor defense, and not especially well adapted to that. They do not sail at all. They steer so badly that one of them in a calm sea, from mere awkwardness of movement, the other day, on this very trip, crashed to ruin the tug that was towing her. To use Secretary Robeson's own words:—"They cannot go to sea without several vessels to accompany them. Having no sailing power, they must be towed when their coal is exhausted. They are dangerous to health in tropical seas, and with broken and disordered machinery they are helpless in mid-ocean." Two of the worst and most clumsy vessels of this description are sent to meet a craft which, says the correspondent of the *Tribune*, in "sea-going qualities is unsurpassed by anything afloat, and whose wonderful steadiness in the heaviest seas gives her immense advantage over any adversary." "She steers," adds the same writer—thinking grimly, no doubt, of the Miantonomah—"like a yacht, and a single man can manage her helm with perfect ease. The features which most impress an unprofessional observer are the elaborate provisions for the comfort of the officers and men, the size of the cabins, the large and well-aired forecastle, and the wonderful abundance of labor-saving appliances, which would do credit to a whole century of Yankee inventors. Steam capstans, steam brakes, steam ventilators, steam pumps for the hold, steam pumps for washing the decks, gas-works, water condensers—these are among the improvements which have been combined in this marvel of naval architecture."

The moral of this contrast (whether the Navy Department intended it we do not pretend now to conjecture) is a very grave one. It is neither more nor less, reasoning from particulars upwards, than this:—that the Monarch and the Miantonomah are types of the naval service of Great Britain and the United States as now organized, and Captain Commerrell and his officers when they go home will have a right to say so, however discreet and reticent their duty of obituary courtesy compels them now to be. Nor let any one attribute this confession of ours to a feeling or impulse connected with wretched party politics here at home. The navy has always been an object of pride and sympathy on the Atlantic seaboard, without reference to politics or degrees of latitude. From the days when Machias was burned and New London blockaded, and the little Vixen escaped from Savannah, in 1813, and the John Adams from the Chesapeake, the navy has been an object of deep interest in the whole length of the land. The names of Preble, from Maine, and Tatnall, from Georgia, illustrate the outer limits of this naval renown and national sentiment; and as Mr. Webster once finely said, in a speech which his politic editor, Everett, omitted to republish, speaking of the military operations of fifty years ago:—"All our party differences cease at the water's edge;" and we as fervently deplore the decay of this branch of the public service as does the veriest radical of the land. In fact a good deal more so, for the last few days have disclosed or developed an animosity on the part of Western radicals to the naval service which is truly portentous. We do not refer to the killing of the League Island job, when "loyal" Philadelphia perished at the hands of her especial friends, and the shrieks of O'Neill and Myers and the stupendous rhetoric of Kelley availed naught; but we do refer to the suggestions made, and apparently favored, of abolishing and consolidating navy yards and building men-of-war by contract. We shall not be surprised to see Mr. Jefferson's anti-naval policy of withdrawing from the ocean, and contenting ourselves with gunboats or torpedoes at home, crop out from the soil of Mr. Farnsworth's hard economy. But there is another element of weakness in our naval service to which Secretary Robeson—acting, as we believe he does, like his predecessor across the Delaware, under the influence of a cavilling, prejudiced adviser—does not refer, and as to which we hesitate to speak. But we may as well make a clean breast of it. The education and *morale* of the American navy are inferior, and this every one with opportunities of observation will admit. The day of adventurous seamanship is, under the processes of science, pretty nearly over. There are no Hulls, or Decaturs, or Bainbridges, or Biddles, or Stewarts, for they are not needed. Admiral Farragut is almost the sole survivor. Let any one read on the records of ancient days the narrative of Commodore Biddle's escape in the Hornet from a British line-of-battle ship in the East Indies, or that of the Constitution off the coast of New Jersey in 1813, and he will understand what "seamanship" once was and what it need not be now. Who in these days of steam thinks of "club-hauling" a ship? It is as much out of fashion as Peter Simple or Captain Marryat himself. But to the necessity of mere seamanship has succeeded one of a higher and more intellectual grade—that of complete scientific accomplishment. If instead of the miserable squabble now in progress between "staff" and "line" we could detect some other symptom of vitality, we should be content. If the surgeon and the paymaster and the marine officer (the engineer has enough to do, unless the Secretary cuts off all his coals) would on a long cruise read fewer novels, not play so much backgammon, and, quarrelling less with the first lieutenant, would "study up" some scientific or historical subject, so as to make him the fit companion of accomplished men in other services, it would better entitle him to rank and straps and "side boys." If the line officers—and we do not except commanders of ships and fleets, whose chief duty, except on emergencies, seems to be to write letters of complaint to the clerks in the Navy Department—would do something of the same kind, though in a different direction, they would care less as to the "intolerable insolence" of the staff. We are far from meaning to intimate that the service of Great Britain is free from the blemishes we admit in our own. But no one will doubt, who has seen for himself, that the standard of the profession is higher. Where do we find on an American frigate the front cabin of the commanding officer turned into a school-room, and the midshipmen hard at work at their studies, with the captain and the chaplain (in our service a grotesque nondescript) and some of the lieutenants superintending the work? This is the rule on English ships of war. With us, generally speaking—for of course there are exceptions—education is supposed to end when the boy turns his back on Annapolis and bestows a parting "blessing" on Admiral Porter. What naval man nowadays studies thoroughly and for himself the science of international law, the want of which may present itself at any time? Three cases where this sort of knowledge came into play in an emergency occur to us in our own history. We refer to Commodore Perry's eminent diplomatic successes in Japan; to Stockton's on the coast of California in 1846;, and last, not least, to Commodore Biddle's admirable ability, first in the Brazils, and afterwards when, on the death of Mr. Everett in China, he was compelled, under circumstances of great delicacy, to act for months as Minister from the United States. We doubt very much if either Vattel or Wheaton or Kent are to be found in any frigate or fleet of ours, or, if they are, are much studied. Mrs. Henry Wood or Mrs. Stowe are greater favorites. All those serious and solemn truths we have felt ourselves under an obligation to utter. They are prompted by an earnest desire to see things change for the better, and are but an expansion of what the Secretary of the Navy has felt it his duty to say to the whole world. We are quite prepared to vindicate them against any cavil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tf7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.

1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD,

1 31 mwf3t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

12 22 6t Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

1 24mw6t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.

HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.

Warrants registered in 1868 or 1869 to No. 80,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH F. MARCER,

2 1 3 City Treasurer.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 5 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
8 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no nitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf5

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wmly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu8m

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

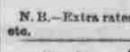
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents. 4 5

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $35

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

ORLICHS & CO.,
1 17 f No. 62 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES than ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasury Investigation—Examination of Treasurer Mackey—How the Accounts are Kept.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—The Senate Finance Committee, to investigate the manner in which the State Treasurers have for the last ten years managed the State funds, and whether they have made any illegal uses of the same, held a meeting this evening, Senator Billingfelt in the chair.

The Chairman called for the reading of that portion of the Governor's message which alleged that no man had been elected State Treasurer who had not become rich.

Senator White inquired whether subpœnas had been issued, as required, to ex-State Treasurers, and to Messrs. Kemble, McGrath, Moore, Irwin, and others, and Chief Clerks Taggart and Nicholson.

The Chairman replied that the necessary papers had been issued, and that many of the persons were in attendance, including Messrs. Mackey, Kemble, McGrath, and Nicholson. Letters had been received from Henry D. Moore and Irwin, both expressing their inability to be present to-night, but their willingness to appear as soon as they could reach Harrisburg.

MR. MACKEY ON THE STAND.

The examination then commenced.

Mr. Mackey was sworn and questioned by Senator White.

Question. Are you State Treasurer? Answer. Yes.

Q. What is the balance in the Treasury now? A. I cannot tell the balance in figures exactly without referring to the books. I think about seventeen hundred thousand dollars. My report gives figures to the 30th of November, and my books will show any day you look at them.

SINKING FUND BONDS—THEIR AMOUNT AND DISPOSITION.

Q. What amount of bonds are there in the Treasury? A. Six millions three hundred thousand Pennsylvania Railroad, and thirty-five hundred thousand Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Q. To what fund do these bonds belong? A. Sinking Fund.

R. Where are those bonds? A. In the vault.

Q. Where have they been during your term of office? A. They never have been out of the vault, except to show to the Attorney-General.

Q. Did you ever use those bonds for the purpose of speculation? A. They never were out of the Treasury, except at the time I mentioned; I never used them in any way.

WHEREABOUTS OF MONEY DUE THE STATE.

Q. Where is the money that is due the Commonwealth? A. Scattered over the State in various banks.

Q. Are the banks believed to be solvent? A. I have every reason to believe so, with the exception of two.

Q. State what these exceptions are? A. The failure of a bank in 1861 and 1865. One had about seven thousand and one about three thousand.

Q. Was the money in your hands ready to be used at any time to meet the demands of the Government? A. Yes, sir; every dollar of it, except the advances made to members of the Legislature and other officers, for which I get no pay.

THE MONEYS ALWAYS AVAILABLE AND NEVER MISAPPLIED.

Q. With that exception is all the money in the Treasury liable to be called on for the purposes of the State? A. Yes.

Q. Has there ever been a time since you came into office that all the money of the Commonwealth has not been available? A. There has never been a time that every dollar received by me was not subject to call at a moment's notice.

Q. Have you ever used money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of speculation in gold or stocks? A. I have already answered this question; I never did have a dollar of the Commonwealth's money invested in stocks or bonds or anything of the kind.

Q. Have you ever refused to pay any of the liabilities of the Commonwealth on proper demand? A. Not when due. I may explain, I do not know we have any authority, but it has been the custom of this office to refuse to pay school warrants of delinquent counties. This was done by legal advice as matter of policy.

Q. Have you ever used any money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of controlling the elections?

Answer by Mackey—Do you mean money of the Treasury?

Mr. White—Yes, sir.

Answer by Mackey—No, sir; I have spent a little of my own occasionally, but not of the Commonwealth's.

HOW THE MANAGEMENT MIGHT BE IMPROVED.

Q. I would like to have your opinion officially as to the management of the Treasury and funds that should be adopted. Could the management of its affairs be made better by any statute? A. Very materially.

Q. Please state by what measures. A. I think the restrictions upon the Treasury are unwise. It is unwise to restrict the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to part with the bonds of the Commonwealth when they are worth more in the market than their valuation. If money is to be used at all, it is better to use it in lifting our own securities than in any other way.

HIS OPINION REGARDING DEPOSITARIES.

Q. What do you think of selecting depositaries of Government or State funds? A. I never gave it much thought. I do not think there ought to be depositaries nor any money in the treasury. If you exhaust your money you do not need depositaries. As long as you have money on hand you will have a competition for that money. Depositaries will make a fight for balances.

Q. Would it be wise to select depositaries for balances that are in the treasury from time to time to meet school and charitable appropriations? A. You cannot run the Treasury without having some balances. I do not care here to express myself fully, because this is not the place. I need more time for such disquisition. I have no doubt that the committe could prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

Senator Wallace now commenced an examination of the witness, and objected to the desultory character which the questioning had assumed.

MANNER OF RECEIVING.

Q. Give us a detailed statement of the way, manner, and time at which moneys are paid into the State Treasury. Does your daily report show that? A. Yes, sir; the books show that.

Q. Do the books show all moneys paid into the State Treasury each day? A. Yes; perhaps not each day, but the exact amount.

Interruption by State Treasurer Kemble, who said there was a book kept with a detailed statement.

Mr. Mackey replied:—Yes, sir.

Q. In your Treasury report is there a detailed statement? A. Yes, sir.

HOW THE FUNDS ARE KEPT.

Q. The next branch of this inquiry is where and upon what condition are these moneys kept. When did you come into office? A. On May 3, 1869.

Q. What amount of money came into your hands on that day? A. I receipted for about eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Q. From whom? A. From the former Treasurer.

Q. Of what was this eleven hundred thousand dollars composed? A. Moneys deposited in banks, and checks.

Q. Give us the items? A. That I cannot do from recollection.

Q. Can you do it by examination of book? A. I do not know even if I could do that; I can only give gross amount.

Q. I want a detailed statement of what that money was made up in; in what condition the moneys were when they came into your hands. You say it was not cash? A. Could give you details from books, but not from recollection. It was moneys in banks, sight checks, and some other things.

Q. Can you give us detailed statements o these items? A. I do not think I can.

Q. Can you give us a portion of them? A Yes.

Q. Can you give us that at our next meeting? A. Yes, if you desire it.

Q. What was the balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1870? A. I cannot give you from memory, but can from books.

Q. Give it to us. Have you an approximation of how much it was? A. No, sir.

Q. Can you give a detailed statement of how that money was made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting? A. Yes, sir.

THE DEPOSITARIES.

Q. What banks were the principal depositaries? A. Those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg were the largest depositaries.

Q. What banks in Philadelphia? A. Farmers' and Mechanics', which is the depositary by statute; Jay Cooke & Co., Kensington National Bank, J. E. Ridgway & Co., and the Union Banking Company. These are all I can think of just now.

Q. What were the depositaries in Harrisburg? A. Dougherty Bros. & Co., First National Bank, Mechanics Bank, State Bank and Dauphin Depositary.

Q. What were the depositaries in Pittsburg? A. Allegheny National Bank, Allegheny Savings Bank, German Savings Bank and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

Q. What was your balance with J. E. Ridgway on the 1st of August last? A. It was never changed from Mr. Ridgway from which I received it from my predecessor, namely:—One hundred thousand dollars.

Q. That is since you came into office? A. Yes, sir.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Q. Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? A. I cannot answer that question if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.

Q. I simply want the facts. A. If I am to be arraigned I want to be arraigned according to law; I really want to give you the freest and fullest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Remarks by Wallace:—I have no threats to make and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats and equally absurd for us to promise that there should be no prosecution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. A, While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it is to involve me in a question of prosecution, I decline to answer this question.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the First National Bank of Harrisburg on the first of August last? A. That I could not tell you, sir.

Q. Can you give us an approximate statement? A. No, I cannot.

Q. Can you furnish us that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you do so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank on the 1st of August last? A. I cannot answer any of the questions from recollection.

Q. Please give us all of them up to the 1st of August last.

Senator Billingfelt here suggested that Mr. Mackey give the committee the balances at the end of each month.

Mr. Mackey said that he could do it.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys at all times liable to draft? A. Yes.

Q. Were these depositaries at all times able to sustain the drafts of your department? A. I do not know that they were without giving them some trouble. I do not think that any bank would keep its money idle.

Q. Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? A. Certainly.

Q. Could you not have drawn, for example, a draft upon the First National Bank at Harrisburg, of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? A. I suppose it might have been honored, but it might have given them a great deal of trouble.

PRIVATE SPECULATIONS.

Q. In answer to General White, you said you never had put any money of the Commonwealth to your individual use in speculating in stocks and gold? A. I have never speculated with a dollar of any money belonging to the Treasury.

Q. Had you a private account as well as the accounts of the Commonwealth with these banks? A. I think I have a little account here with Dougherty & Brother, and I have one at my own bank, but none at any other.

Q. What is the account of the deposits in the Harrisburg First National Bank? A. I cannot give it to you, exactly.

Q. Were you ever engaged in speculating with the money that was to your own account in any of these banks during your term of office? A. I had a right to do with my own money as I pleased. I do not suppose being Treasurer would keep me from using my own money as I deemed necessary.

Q. What amount of money were you worth when you went into the Treasury? A. Am I required to answer that question?

Reply—Not unless you see fit.

A. I think I was worth twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q. What has been the amount of deposits to your private account in the Allegheny National Bank? A. Just as it has been heretotore, all along; I could not tell you—there never has been any of the State money to my account.

Q. By Mr. Brooke—Is that the bank with which you were connected before coming here? A. Yes, sir; and I am connected with it now.

Q. By Mr. Wallace—Were you Cashier of it? A. Yes, of course; you understood me to say that there was no public money put to my private account.

Q. What amount of money are you worth now? A. I cannot tell you; I do not think I am much changed.

Q. Are you worth no more money than you were before? A. Not that I know of; I would be glad to know it.

Q. Have you made no profit nor benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your salary? A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Have you used any money of the Commonwealth for your own private purchases at any time? A. No.

Q. Have you received any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, at any time for use of any moneys of the Commonwealth? A. I thought the other question covered that.

Q. Any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth? A. For the same reason I decline to answer. If I am to be arraigned I prefer it to be done in the right way.

DAILY BALANCES.

Q. By Billingfelt—Did I understand you to say that these accounts are balanced every day? A. The books are balanced and cash settled every evening.

Q. Did that balance consist of different kinds of moneys and investments and securities? A. Yes.

Q. By what term do you designate those balances? A. Bank account, drawer account, and vault account.

Q. By bank accounts do you mean the moneys deposited in the various banks of the Commonwealth? A. Yes; and by drawer accounts all the moneys in the drawer.

Q. Cash that they used in making change within the vault? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You keep your accounts in your books as to what the vaults consist of? A. Yes; keep it as vault account.

Q. Do you designate on your books? A. No; just keep it as vault account each day.

Q. Put on the table without naming of what it consists? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any record, either public or private, kept of that vault account? A. There is a private record kept always.

Mr. Billingfelt—It may be well to inquire of what these vault accounts consisted of at the time those balances were struck, or what they now consist of. I would not press this question now, but in preparation of the detailed statement.

SOLVENCY OF DEPOSITARIES.

Mr. Wallace—Q. Under the resolution of the Senate we are required to investigate the practice of the State Treasurer for ten years past. What has been the practice in regard to the use of the State funds? A. I think you have gone through me pretty thoroughly on this subject; you will have to examine details for that.

Q. You know no practice? A. I know my own practice.

Q. By White—You speak of practice. You know your own practice. Has it been your practice to select solvent banks for your depositaries? A. I have little interest in that. I have a bond of eighty thousand dollars staring me in the face.

Q. Can you state whether in selecting your depositaries you are careful to not select solvent banking houses in the Commonwealth? A. I have never made any deposits that I did not think I was amply secured in.

Q. State whether you have inquired as to the current condition of those depositaries as to solvency? A. Being engaged in the business, I ought to be tolerably familiar with most of them; I thought I was; I think so yet; I think my successor will get all the money he is entitled to.

HE FOLLOWED THE ROUTINE OF THE OFFICE.

Q. Something has been said about the practice of your predecessors. State whether your policy in selecting the depositaries for your balance differed from your predecessors? A. About the same as ever. I have pursued the routine of the office, so far as I know, in most cases. There are some in which I did not.

Q. By Mr. Brooks—Did you think those in which you did not were an improvement? A. I thought so.

HIS IDEAS ON THE SALARY QUESTION.

Q. By Mr. White—There is some talk about a salary of seventeen hundred dollars; I believe that is the salary allowed by the State? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that is sufficient? A. Not if I had to go through an examination of this kind often.

Q. Do you think a salary of seventeen hundred dollars is enough? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. To pay for your vigilance necessary to the proper management of the finances of the State, do you think the salary should be increased? Certainly it ought to be, beyond a question.

Q. Can a man properly discharge the duties of that office travelling from point to point looking after the condition of depositaries of the Commonwealth, and attending to current business, for a salary of $1700? A. Not unless he wanted to work for glory.

Q. Then, as an official, would you recommend an increase of salary? A. Certainly; the salary ought not to be less than $4000.

THE SECURITIES.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt—Are the securities sufficient? A. They ought not to be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars under any circumstances. I do not care what system you adopt the Treasurer will handle more or less; his balances sometimes will necessarily be large. He has to pay on the first of August and the first of February over nine hundred thousand every half year.

Senator Wallace moved that Mr. Mackey be requested to give monthly statements in answer to questions relating to his books. Adopted.

Ex-Treasurer Kemble wanted his examination to be proceeded with to-night, being desirous to leave for home. His request was not granted. Mr. Kemble urged that the man who made these charges (meaning the Governor) ought to have been present ready to substantiate them.

The committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Michael McCue, forty-one years old, residing at Front and Spruce streets, was stabbed under the left arm by an unknown person yesterday in a house on Water street, below Dock. He was taken to the Hospital.

—Frank Henry, twenty-two years old, a resident of Montgomery county, had his head badly cut yesterday by a large stone falling on it. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Jacob Burk, who committed an aggravated assault and battery upon Rose Hackett, and was arrested and sent to prison upon the charge, was yesterday married by Alderman Smith to the woman he so wrongfully abused. The ceremony took place at the prison.

—The sewer now being constructed in West Philadelphia is the largest that will be required within the area of the city. It will have a capacity of 302,000 cubic feet per minute, and will drain an area of 4600 acres. Between Spruce and Pine streets and the Baltimore turnpike a large force has been employed for some time in cutting through the heavy rocks, so as to form a trench for the sewer, and to obtain material for the energetic prosecution of the work as soon as the weather permits.

—In the matter of the contest of H. Brinton Coxe to the seat of Alexander L. Hodgdon, of the Eighth ward, in Select Council, there were proven yesterday of the last hour's vote 8 for Mr. Coxe and 5 for Mr. Hodgdon. The vote as returned for this hour was 10 for Mr. Hodgdon and 6 for Mr. Coxe. The committee adjourned until Saturday next to allow the contestant to produce further evidence on this point.

—An adjourned meeting of the notaries public was held last evening, and was largely attended. The business transacted was of a private and unimportant character, other than the determination was fully and clearly expressed of using all proper means of opposition to the enactment of any law by the Legislature depriving these gentlemen of their accustomed and recognized right to take depositions, acknowledgments, protests, and other business of a strictly notarial character, and transferring it to the aldermen and constables of the city.

—The sixteenth anniversary of the Merchants' Fund was celebrated last evening in the Academy of Music, John Welsh, Esq., presiding. The audience, which was very large, and composed in a great part of ladies, paid the closest attention to the speakers, whom they frequently applauded. After the reading of the annual report, which has already appeared in these columns, Mr. Welsh addressed the meeting. He was followed by Hon. James R. Ludlow.

A short address was also delivered by Rev. J. L. Witherow. During the evening the proceedings were interspersed with music.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅛.

—A State dinner was given by the President last evening.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were over $600,000.

—Ex-Judge James Moncrief died in New York yesterday, aged 47.

—The Metropolitan Police bill was passed to a second reading in the House yesterday.

—The State Legislature has passed a bill giving each member $100 worth of postage stamps.

—A State Constitution has been adopted by the New Mexico Legislature, and will be voted upon by the people on the first Monday in October.

—The Governor of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature yesterday, recommended the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Both were ratified.

—A bill transferring appropriations so as to enable the Secretary of the Navy to re-employ the men recently discharged from the yards will be reported by the House Committee.

—Yesterday morning the bodies of the children, relative to whose fate Wynockie, N. Y., has been much agitated for some time past, were found only two miles from their home.

—Another resolution for the discharge of the officers of the State House of Representatives for whom there is no work was offered yesterday, but was defeated on a point of order.

—A series of cases involving the constitutionality of the Confiscation act of 1862 were finished in the Supreme Court yesterday. The decision of the Court is looked for with much anxiety.

—Albert Bordenburg has made a confession in regard to the murder of the Feightal family at Huntingdon. He admits joining his fellow-prisoner for the purpose of robbing the house, but denies any participation in the murder.

Foreign Affairs.

—A debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif regarding the right of the Chambers to demand an armed force to insure its freedom of deliberation and discussion. The proposition met with a severe defeat.

—Victor Hugo's drama may now be performed in Paris.

—Ollivier has commenced his prefectorial changes.

—Since the opening of the Ecumenical Council seven of its members have died.

—There would appear to be no ground for the rumors of a reduction in the French army and navy.

—A meeting was dissolved in Paris on Tuesday night because a speaker compared Ollivier to Judas Iscariot.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·09 MOON RISES..... 8·23
SUN SETS..... 5·20 HIGH WATER..... 3·45

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 20
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 22
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Jan. 22
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 25
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
C. of Washton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Pereire	New York	Havre	Feb. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 5
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Geo. Washing'n	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar to C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, for Samana Bay, and schr Emma G., for Cardenas, went to sea on Wednesday.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Oceana, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Ship Julia, Mounce, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, in the Roads, Bremerhaven, 17th ult., bound out.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Jones, from Havre (not Aspinwall, as previously reported), passing down the steamship Brunette, bound from New York to Philadelphia. The collision occurred at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, the Brunette sinking about 30 minutes afterwards. All on board were saved by the Santiago de Cuba, with the exception of two of the firemen, named George A. Coleman and James McCarthy. When the Santiago got into port she was leaking badly from the effects of the shock. The Brunette was a wooden screw steamer, of 276 tons register, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1861, and owned by J. Lorillard.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 31st ult., and sailed for Richmond

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk yesterday.

Bark Land o' Cakes, Wills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Bark Rhea, Buckholtz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th ult.

Bark Ankathor, for Philadelphia, was loading at Londonderry 17th ult.

Bark Louise, Delby, hence, at Helvoet 17th ult.

Bark Kate, Murphy, hence, at Helvoet 17th ult.

Bark Carl August, Siewerts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Bark Andrew Lovitt, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 17th ult.

Brig Altavela, Reed, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult., for Cardenas.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Gardiner, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 30th ult.

Schr C. P. Stickney, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schrs Blonde, Chapman, and John M. Fiske, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 29th ult.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Wilson, hence, at Norfolk 29th ultimo.

Schr Lady Franklin, Olsen, hence, at Gloucester 31st ult.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to SARAH WEAVER.

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE TWELFTH GRAND ANNUAL GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION BY PUPILS OF PROF. LEWIS' GYMNASIUM will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1870. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Secure them in time, at the Gymnasium, Ninth and Arch streets. N. B.—Gymnasium is open all day and evening. Private lessons in Sparring and Fencing also. 2 2 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, Under the direction of O. H. Willard, Esq. STEREOPTICON DISSOLVING VIEWS, YOSEMITE VALLEY, NIAGARA FALLS, TABLEAUX VIVANTS, SHADOW PANTOMIMES. Music by Hassler's Select Parlor Orchestra. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, can now be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; and at Heilig's, Ninth and Vine streets. 2 2 3t*

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. MISS SUSAN GALTON TO-NIGHT AS FANCHETTE. Also, Dibdin's Musical Comedietta, THE WATERMAN. FANCHETTE and THE WATERMAN TO-NIGHT. TOM TUG..... MR. THOS. WHIFFIN FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON. THREE OPERETTAS—"C" LISBETH AND FRITZ SCHEN, and PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 3, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the new Domestic, Romantic, and Sensational Drama, in three acts and prologue, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled LONDON: OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY, the finest Scenic Drama ever offered in Philadelphia—a thrilling Dramatic Picture of "LIFE IN LONDON." Every scene new and expressly IMPORTED FROM LONDON. LONDON MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins ½ to 8. Second Week of the Eminent Artist, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, Mr. Brougham's New Comedy Drama of THE RED LIGHT: OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER. JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....ROD MACDERMOT Aided by the full Company. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM. Revival soon of LITTLE EMLY.

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DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Enthusiastic Applause and Unlimited Satisfaction. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels Introduce, First Time—BLACK STATUE. First Time—FIVE LAUGHING VOCALISTS, etc. etc. Admission, 25c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 31 6t

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Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE STATE TREASURY.

The legislative investigation into the manner in which the State Treasury has been managed promises to be more complete than was at first anticipated. Mr. Mackey, the outgoing Treasurer, was on the witness stand yesterday, and his answers to various interrogatories were in themselves sufficient to demonstrate the demoralizing and unjust nature of the present system, and to clearly indicate the necessity of sweeping reforms.

One of the first questions asked was in regard to the amount of the present balance, which he stated to be about $1,700,000; and as at least a million dollars of this sum might as well have been appropriated to the reduction of the indebtedness of the State, there is an evident annual loss to the taxpayers of $60,000 in this one item alone. The subsequent answers prove that while the people lose a large amount of interest, this loss enures to the profit of such banks and bankers as are fortunate enough to win the favor of the Treasurer. The committee displayed no little anxiety to learn whether the selections of that official were influenced by personal pecuniary considerations, but on this point Mr. Mackey was extremely reticent, as will be seen by the following extracts from the testimony:—

Q. What was your balance with J. E. Ridgway on the first of August last? A. It was never changed from Mr. Ridgway from what I received it from my predecessor, namely, one hundred thousand dollars.

Q. That is since you came into office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? *A. I cannot answer that question if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.*

Q. I simply want the facts? A. If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law; I really want to give you the freest and fullest exhibition of the Treasury, as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Remarks by Wallace—I have no threats to make, and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats, and equally absurd for us to promise there should be no prosecution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury.

A. While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it is to involve me in a question of prosecution, *I decline to answer this question.*

And again:—

Q. Have you received any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, at any time, for use of any moneys of the Commonwealth? A. I thought the other question covered that.

Q. Any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth? A. For the same reason *I decline to answer.* If I am to be arraigned, I prefer it to be done in the right way.

On the general question of the free use of the public money for private benefit, Mr. Mackey was more communicative. For instance, when asked "whether the money in his hands was ready to be used at any time to meet the demands of the Government," he said:—

"Yes, sir: every dollar of it, *except the advances made to members of the Legislature* and other officers for which I got no credit."

And when Mr. Mackey was pressed more closely in regard to the readiness of the depositaries to pay his drafts promptly, the following testimony was given:—

Q. Were these depositaries at all times able to sustain the drafts of your department? A. I do not know that they were, without giving them some trouble; I do not think that any bank would keep its money idle.

Q. Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? A. Certainly.

Q. Could you not have drawn, for example, a draft upon the First National Bank at Harrisburg, of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? A. *I suppose it might have been honored but it might have given them a great deal of trouble.*

When questioned in regard to the use of money to control elections, Mr. Mackey said that he had not used the funds of the Commonwealth for this purpose, but he acknowledged that he had "spent a little of his own occasionally" for this laudable purpose.

Independent of these statements it will be seen by the testimony that the money of the State is scattered over the Commonwealth in a decidedly loose manner; that two of the depositaries are acknowledged to be insolvent; and that the balances handed over to Mr. Mackey by his predecessor consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of "moneys in banks, sight checks, and *some other things*," which the witness was not prepared to describe in detail.

This statement is by no means gratifying to taxpayers. It plainly proves that the Treasury is managed in the interest of banks, bankers, and the Treasurer, rather than in the interest of the people; that balances are suffered to accumulate unnecessarily, as if for the express purpose of enriching officials and their favorites; and while some positive losses (exclusive of interest) have already occurred through this loose system, a commercial revulsion might swell the aggregate of these deficiencies to a large sum.

It will be easy for the legislators, if they are earnestly devoted to reform, to devise a remedy for nearly all these evils, and we trust that the present investigation will result not merely in the exposure of a wrong, but in the prompt application of a remedy.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to grant the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company permission to lay a single track on Locust street, so that a connection can be made on the evenings when the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall are occupied, for the benefit of the audiences in attendance at those places. The passage of this bill has been requested by a large number of citizens, and the advantages of such a connection will be apparent at the first glance to all who have experienced the inconvenience of rushing through the rain and mud to reach a car on a stormy opera night. By means of a track on Locust street, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, a number of cars can be in waiting at the doors of the Academy of Music to receive passengers, to the very great accommodation of the residents in the upper part of the city who visit that establishment. This proposition is entitled to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and we hope that it will pass without opposition.

ALMOST A REALITY.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday gave its assent to the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is gratifying to read that the majority in each house was so overwhelming that, even if the members recently unseated had been in their places and voted solidly against the amendment, it would still have received a large majority. This favorable action of Georgia swells the list of States which have ratified the amendment to twenty-eight, the full number required to make it a part of the fundamental law of the land.

But there are a few hitches to be remedied before it can be proclaimed as such. Kansas, which was the first State to attempt the ratification, did her work imperfectly, and was obliged to do it over again, after the lapse of nearly a year from the time of her first action. One branch of the Legislature has already remedied the defective ratification, and it is possible that the other has done so, although we have not as yet been advised of the fact by telegraph. The action of Iowa is also incomplete, each of the two houses having passed a resolution of ratification, and each demanding that the other shall abandon its initiatory action and concur in the resolutions of the other. This looks all very well from the standpoint of dignity, but if Iowa desires to maintain her reputation as one of the most liberal and progressive Commonwealths in the Union, she will patch up this difficulty without further delay, and put the amendment at rest, as far as it lies in her power to do so.

Nebraska and Texas are yet to act upon the amendment, and there can be no possible doubt as to the action of each of them, the Legislature of the former being largely Republican, while that of the latter will unquestionably comply with the conditions of restoration established by Congress. When these two States shall have wheeled into line, and Kansas and Iowa shall have perfected their part of the great work, the complement of twenty-eight States will be full without including in the list New York, which has attempted to withdraw her assent, or Indiana, which gave an affirmative vote under circumstances that have enabled the Democracy to maintain that it was illegal and void.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

A good thing was scarcely looked for out of Tennessee, but a good thing has come out of Tennessee, for all that. We have received by mail an outline of the speech made by the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson in the State Constitutional Convention in favor of securing the elective franchise to the negro race by constitutional enactment. Mr. Nicholson, at the outbreak of the war, was the colleague of Andrew Johnson in the Senate, and strove zealously to avert the threatened conflict. His labor was in vain, and, like many another Southern leader from whom a wiser course might have been expected, espoused the cause of secession, when he found himself powerless to contend against it. But, since the war, he has been an earnest advocate of peace and harmony, and his address to the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee shows that he thoroughly understands and accepts the situation. He points out to the constitution makers of the State the fact that a great and powerful government has decreed that the negro shall possess the ballot, and asks them what they propose to do to prevent it. This is a sound argument, but it is not the soundest that Mr. Nicholson brings to bear upon the point at issue. "What great principles," he asks his colleagues, "are at stake in giving to the negro the right to vote? Have you not acknowledged that he is free in the bill of rights? Would it be just to tax the colored people and not allow them the ballot? Have you not been told time and again that taxation without representation is tyranny?" And these pertinent inquiries he rounds off with the declaration that this is *not* a white man's government. Mr. Nicholson is still a Democrat, but his Democracy is not of the stripe which holds sway over the river in Jersey, and manifests its antediluvian instincts by rejecting the fifteenth amendment. While such men as the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson are entrusted with the task of amending the State constitution by the Democracy—or the Conservatives, if you please—of Tennessee, there is no immediate danger of that State going utterly to the dogs. In New Jersey the case is vastly different.

Innate modesty will crop out. Some men are so largely blessed with it that, although they fain would hide it under a bushel they cannot do otherwise than blazon it to the world. Here's Judge McKenzie, of Canada, for example, who drops down to Washington from his hyperborean haunts to collect a little bill of $40,000 for services rendered the Government of the United States in defending before the courts of the Dominion sundry Fenian raiders who came to grief. The Judge has succeeded in getting his modest fingers on $5000, and freely expresses the hope that he will be able to get hold of the balance. But to the tax-payer the notion will perhaps occur that $40,000 for defending Fenian raiders is rather steep, especially when the whole of it goes into the pocket of the estimable Judge. This hyperborean advocate had better pay his respects to the several Presidents of the Fenian brotherhood, through whose folly his clients were placed in jeopardy. If the Judge must have full $40,000, and can't possibly get along without it, and will persist forever after in abusing this "blarsted" country, and its "blarsted" Government, and all that sort of thing, in case he doesn't get it, the Brotherhood had better make up the difference without needless delay.

Cheerful New York! The *Times* of our neighbor city parades before its readers the murderous catalogue which the metropolitan villainy of January has rolled up. Thirty deaths from violence are recorded, and nine suicides by way of varying the monotony. A murder every day in the month save one, with the variation of a suicide every fourth day, and one to spare to make up for the day when there was no murder! In view of this cheerful state of affairs, it is no wonder that the *Times* exclaims:—"What is to be done for the protection of life and property in this city? It is a farce to speak any longer of our government or our laws. Both are treated with contempt by the outlaws who live by robbery and violence." But New York should take courage, as becomes a metropolitan city. The Democracy has possession of every branch of the State Government, and is just getting ready to upset all the obnoxious commissions which Republican Legislatures have saddled upon the city. When these have gone by the board, and the rough and ready Democracy of New York once more enjoy the unaccustomed luxury of self-government, there may be a change for the better. It is possible, also, that there may be a change for the worse.

The Kentucky House of Representatives, faithful to the doctrines of the sage of Confederate X Roads, yesterday tabled, by a vote of 73 to 13, a resolution providing for the repeal of the statutes against negro testimony. Her people will perhaps discover, some time during the next century, that slavery has been abolished, and that all black laws must fall with it, but they are now too thoroughly Democratic to comprehend the spirit or the necessities of the age.

It is announced that Prince Arthur of England is about to pay a visit to King Cameron of Pennsylvania. Nothing would be more appropriate. The royal families should all be courteous to each other, and if the power of the ruler of this State, before whom governors and legislators kneel obsequiously, is not founded on claims as antiquated as those of Queen Victoria, it is at least based on the most potent of modern divine rights.

INCREDIBLE ATROCITY.

A Mother Shot with her Baby at the Breast.

By a gentleman from up the Seaboard road, says the Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, we have just heard the details of a most horrible crime committed by some fiend incarnate in Mecklenburg county, Va., near Gaston, N. C., on Friday night last. The *Dispatch* continues:—

It appears that a lady by the name of Mrs. Rollins, who lives in that neighborhood, was sitting in her house with a baby at her breast nursing, and two or three of her small children playing round about her in the room, when the murderer approached the window and discharged a double-barrelled gun, loaded with buckshot and several large slugs, into her right side, which passed through her body and came out on her left side near the region of her heart, killing her instantly. The infant at her breast was not hurt, nor were any of the other children. There were no grown persons in the room at the time.

Mr. Rollins, the husband of the lady, was absent at the time, having been at court that day. The gun was fired between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, and he and several gentlemen were within hearing distance of its report. They heard it, and one remarked to the other that the report seemed to be in Mr. Rollins' yard, but he thought it was nearer to them than that, and on arriving at home and going into the house, horrible to relate, there they found the corpse of Mrs. Rollins as she had fallen from her chair, with the baby in her arms, and crying at the sight of the blood pouring from her wounds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SECOND SERIES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 3.

Subject—"The Lords of Creation; or, The Struggles of a Conservative on the Woman's Question."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 1 tf

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner Seventh.
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A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors, and is now payable at this office. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Managers.
2 3 thsm3t Branch Office Republic Fire Ins. Co.

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 320 and 321 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secre'ary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

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☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

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WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING CAN DESIRE TO HAVE OFFERED TO THEM WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST,

Every particle of our still remaining stock of

WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!

COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS AT THE

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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
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OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

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BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE.....$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$6·50 PER TON

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SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE.....$7·25 PER TON
NUT.....$6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any part of the city.

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COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

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PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
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INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

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The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$143,668·28
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,501·96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322·06	
		69,827·02
		95·34
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222·37	
Fire losses	54,615·31	
Reinsurance and commissions	13,702·22	
Return Premiums	10,221·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		153,822·85
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,900·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040·00
Par value	$203,506·00
Market value	$183,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,748·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,851·87
Cash in bank	$16,788·44
Cash in drawer	72·28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00
	35,160·72
	$255,695·89

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, A. E. BORIE, JOHN H. IRWIN, NEWBERRY A. SMITH, WILLIAM C. KENT, HENRY LEWIS, J. P. STEINER, EDWARD L. CLARK, GEORGE LEWIS, SAMUEL C. COOK, WILLIAM S. BAIRD, CHARLES WHEELER, S. DELBERT, SOLOMON TOWNSEND, J. S. PEROT, JOHN MOSS, LEMUEL COFFIN, C. H. CUMMINGS, J. H. TILGE, W. D. WINSOR, JAMES L. BEWLEY, CHARLES D. REED, ISAAC HOUGH, CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

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1870.

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Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,

REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

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THE FINE ARTS.

ART SALES.

The taste for works of art of a high character, which has extended beyond a comparatively narrow circle in the United States within a few years past, and become general in all classes of society, is an important indication of national prosperity, and of a disposition to use money for the gratification of the finer instincts of human nature, that are significant of the fact that the American people are preparing to take their stand beside the older nations of the earth in all those refinements that mark an advanced state of civilization. We have been too long accused of being mere utilitarians, and it is certainly time that Americans had learned to spend their money for works of art, not only for the pleasure which such works afford, but for the purpose of stimulating artistic genius. Leaving every other consideration out of the question, however, it is certain that fine pictures do have a humanizing influence greater in some respects even than literature, and that for the decoration of homes they are superior to any other ornaments that money can buy. It is impossible to estimate the beneficial effects that a few choice works of art will have upon the children of a household, who grow up in familiar daily acquaintance with them from infancy, and it is just the kind of culture that is most needed at the present time on this side of the Atlantic. Our artists need a public that is able to discriminate in matters of art to stimulate them in developing their faculties to the highest degree, and to supply that appreciative spirit of criticism without which it is useless to hope for first-class performances. We must have an intelligent, art-loving public before we can have a race of first class artists. These are considerations that present themselves to those who are solicitous about the prosperity of the fine arts in the United States, but the majority of those who have money to spend on pictures and statuary are chiefly concerned about making good investments. They desire to secure works of real merit that they will not become tired of in a few years, after a familiar acquaintance with them on the walls of a gallery or drawing-room reveals their defects, but which will rather increase in attractiveness as time advances. It is certain that no better investment of money can be made than in really meritorious pictures. They will increase in value with each succeeding year, and under ordinary circumstances can nearly always be sold at an advance on the original purchase-money. In the dissemination of art-works, the various public sales that are held in this city nearly every winter do much for the promotion of art culture. It is true that a great number of inferior productions are thus at times put before the public, but the good that is accomplished more than counterbalances the evil, and picture buyers are enabled to make selections and often to purchase works of extraordinary merit at comparatively low figures that would be impracticable under ordinary circumstances. It only needs an ordinary amount of discrimination and common judgment for purchasers to avoid having bad pictures forced upon them at an art sale, and the superior character of the works offered on these occasions proves that the public has learned to discriminate.

This season there has been an unusual amount of activity among the fine art dealers, and a number of sales have been inaugurated or are in prospect that will afford excellent opportunities for picture buyers to secure the performances of artists of established reputation, whose names are, to a certain extent, an assurance of excellence. No one, however, who really wishes to adorn his home with paintings that will be a perpetual source of enjoyment to himself, his children, and his friends, should permit himself to be guided in his selections by the names upon the canvas, for there are many works of rare merit offered at art sales executed by men unknown to fame, or who have failed to achieve that popularity that the vagaries of public taste has bestowed upon some others. All that is required in cases of this kind is that purchasers should allow themselves the exercise of an unbiassed taste to choose what they know they like, or, if they have no confidence in their own judgment, to avail themselves of the experience of some one whose knowledge of art matters is sufficient for the formation of a critical opinion.

In connection with what we have said above, we call the attention of our readers to the collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at No. 1120 Chesnut street, which will be sold this evening and to-morrow by Martin Brothers. These works are from the galleries of Mr. G. Pelman and Mr. Joseph Richardson. The first named of these gentlemen is well known as a picture dealer of taste and experience. His handsome gallery at Callowhill and Marshall streets is a favorite place of resort for art lovers in the northern part of the city, and in the collection now offered for sale he has some choice works by French and German artists, popular in subject, and executed with that technical skill for which the best European schools are celebrated. Mr. Richardson is an art connoisseur of nice discrimination, and his contribution to the sale, besides a number of original works, includes copies of the old masters, some of which are of much merit and others which are interesting as curiosities.

Among the prominent pictures we notice a charming pair after Sir Edwin Landseer, entitled "Peace" and "War;" several fancy heads attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds; a curious old "Allegory of the Creation, with the four Elements," attributed to Rubens and Breughel; "Ruins near the River Rhine," by H. Becker, of Dusseldorf; "Goats," by Von Severdonck; "A Portrait of Wombwell's celebrated Lion Wallace," painted from life by Joseph Richardson; "Landscapes, with cattle, dogs," etc., by H. and C. Shayer; "Coast Scene," by W. Shayer, Jr.; "Interior," by F. Strobel; "The Swordmaker," by Scheeres; "The Poultrywoman of Antwerp," by Verhoven Ball; "View on the Ohio," by Hetzel; "Portrait of Andrew Jackson from life," by C. Wilson Peale; "Romeo and Juliet," by C. Hoff; "English Roadside Inn," by C. and H. Shayer; "Market Scene," by Professor Janssens; "View on the Schuylkill River" and "The Sailor's Requiem," by E. Moran, and a great variety of others by eminent European and American painters, that afford a large choice. There are a number of really fine works in this collection, and an opportunity is afforded for purchasers to secure at a bargain pictures that commend themselves in every way to good taste, and that will be more highly esteemed the more they are studied.

Another extensive art sale will take place during the present month under the superintendence of B. Scott, Jr. Over two hundred and fifty paintings will be offered on this occasion, the original cost of which, we are informed, approximates to $100,000. The pictures are by some of the most famous masters of the day, and the entire collection has been selected with the greatest care, by a gentleman of well-known artistic taste, in the studios of Europe, and it will represent the highest art talent of the present day. Rumors of this sale have already excited much interest in the breasts of our art *connoisseurs*, and further particulars with regard to it are looked for with impatience. The information we possess on the subject, and which we are not at liberty to give to the public at the present time, is such that we are confident that this will be a rare chance for collectors of first-class works of art.

NEW-YORK ISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

"The Twelve Temptations."

A bill lies before me which dazzles me whenever I look at it. It is not a tradesman's bill, nor a doctor's bill, nor a washerwoman's bill, nor a lodging-house keeper's bill. It is something more brilliant and vari-colored than either of these. It is the handbill of *The Twelve Temptations*, which is to be produced next Monday evening at the Grand Opera House. This document, which is closely printed, and is four feet long and a foot and a half wide, assures me that the "gorgeous spectacular legendary romance" of *The Twelve Temptations* is founded upon the tradition of Walpurgis Eve, is produced at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, has been ten months in preparation, and in the course of its nightly delineation will present three hundred performers to the public. It informs me of the Christian names and surnames of the parties variously responsible for the scenery, machinery, armor, costumes, ornamental foil work, mountings, helmets, shields, banners, armorial bearings, implements of war, Egyptian trophies, general paraphernalia, calcium effects, illuminations, revolving temples, transformation scenes, music, and poetry. The legend consists of four parts and twenty scenes. It is emphatically a leg piece in the most flesh-tinted sense of that term. And the moral is extremely pure. It might with equal propriety be called *The Ten Commandments*, or *The Seven Deadly Sins*, as *The Twelve Temptations*. After having seen legs of every nationality, age, sex, and condition of pulchritude and plumpness, during three hours of the evening, you are presented with a vision of the "Home of the Blest," a sort of Mahomet's paradise, where the lovers of pretty legs go to after a life well spent in the pursuit of femoral continuations shrouded in ephemeral saucer-skirts. When I add that the entire entertainment is got up at the instigation of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., it will readily be understood that its morality is perfectly unimpeachable, and that its tendency will be to uphold the sanctity of domestic relations. Indeed, this has been Mr. Fisk's central idea—to make the Grand Opera House a place which families may visit without bringing a blush to the Cheek of the Young Person.

By-the-by, it is a pity about that Young Person. In New York he is generally supposed to travel on his check, instead of permitting blushes to travel there.

A private dress rehearsal is to be given next Saturday night, to which about three hundred people—mostly newspaper and theatrical—will be invited. As I heard a lady once neatly express it, the costumes of the *danseuses* will be a "pair of pink stockings up to the waist, and a ruffle to hide the garters!"

Chloe Langton in New York.

Who has not heard of Chloe Langton, the happy sufferer, the physically-wretched saint, who the greater part of her life has been bedridden, agonized under a complication of painful diseases? All the most sensitive nerves of her being have been laid bare for a quarter of a century beneath the microscope of suffering, and thousand of pious sympathizers have gone to visit her, in her Connecticut home, from every quarter of the globe.

Well, there is a sort of Chloe Langton here in New York. She is the wife of a brutal Chinese whose name is Mow-Weit-See, and her home is in a filthy kennel of Cherry street. Her appearance is infinitely more repulsive than Chloe Langton's is, or ever can be, for in the first place the seams and ravages of her disease are external; and, in the second place, her distorted features have no under-meanings of beauty created by an exalted spiritual life. Her neighbors, with the wilful mispronunciation of a name for which the Celtic nomenclature offers them but little analogy, call her Mrs. Morrissey. Inflammatory rheumatism has twisted her head trunk, and limbs out of the semblance of human shape. Continual hunger, nakedness, cold, damp, darkness, filth, and brutality have been doing their work with her for years. The crown of her head presents a fissure through which the brain can be seen palpitating. Her bosom has lost every rounded outline of full-fruited womanhood, and is a coil of twisted knots. Her finger nails have become claws, and her arms are like gnarled branches. Her eyes are almost sightless, and no moment is free from torture. Add to this that her husband treats her with oaths and brutality, and that for all she gets she is dependent upon the exertions of her oldest child, a boy of eleven years, and you have such a picture of human suffering as seems more congenial to the shades of hell than to this bright and beautiful world.

Prince Fair-Star.

The circumstances of the case warrant me in applying to Prince Arthur the name which Madame d'Aunoy's old French nursery legend gives to *La Princesse Belle-Etoile*, for certainly the star under which Arthur appears to have been born was a fair and prosperity-promising one. But perhaps it would be equally proper for me to call him *Le Prince Cheri*, for he has finally succeeded in establishing himself as Arthur the Beloved among many of the younger ladies who have had the honor of dining or dancing with him. Painted Ennui and rouged Fatigue have smiled naturally and simply for a little space in his company, and, thanks to the polished courtesy of Mr. Grinnell, a ball has been given at Delmonico's in honor—not of himself, but of his mother! So the invitation expressly stated, and even his honored and lamented father was left out in the cold.

Incipient Donatis.

The crippled newsboys—the crutched and one-legged varlets in the Park. Donati, I believe, is the one-legged foreign dancer, whose toe is all the more "light" and "fantastic" for its being only half the quantity of other people's. The way these halt gamins play hunkadee on crutches proves that beings blessed with the usual number of tibias and fibulas never appreciate the capabilities that lie dormant in single-leggedness.

ALI BABA.

—A Washington correspondent telegraphed to a Boston paper that, although the company at the Prince Arthur ball at Washington "was not the cream of society, there was a general gathering of the good, the great, the gifted, and the gay." In reading this one may well wonder what qualities mark the cream of society in Washington.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Levy's operetta of *Fanchette* and Dibdin's musical comedietta of *The Waterman*.

Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit tomorrow.

AT THE WALNUT the last three nights of the drama of *London* are announced.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham's drama of *The Red Light* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of mirth and melody will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performnce will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence a season of seven nights and two matinees at the Academy of Music on the 11th instant. Mr. D. De Vivo, the agent of the troupe, is now in the city making arrangements for the opening night.

CITY ITEMS.

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CLOTHING BETTER MADE
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AT TOWER HALL
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THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
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THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL passed through the State Senate.

Prince Arthur passed through Philadelphia,

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$12 and $14 PANTALOONS, made of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERES to order, by

C. STOKES.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
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MARRIED.

DAVIS—HARTSTENE.—On Wednesday, February 2, 1870, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, JOSEPH M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, to FLORENCE, daughter of the late Henry J. Hartstene, U. S. Navy. No cards. (New York "Herald" and Savannah "Republican" please copy.)

HOLMES—PAYNTER.—On the 10th of January, 1870, by the Rev. G. W. Maclaughlin, J. P. HOLMES, of Philadelphia, to LUCY PAYNTER, of Wilmington, Delaware.

SHOEMAKER—FRITZ.—On February 1, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Mr. C. ELLWOOD SHOEMAKER to Miss JOSEPHINE D. FRITZ, daughter of Major J. D. Fritz.

DIED.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. CATHARINE ELLIS, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. G. Kuhnle, No. 1602 Green street, on Friday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church, Germantown.

ENGLE.—At Chester, on the 3d instant, MARY ENGLE, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Chester, Delaware county, on Monday, the 7th instant. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GRANT.—On Tuesday afternoon, February 1, EMMA, daughter of C. H. and Emma C. Grant, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1934 Arch street, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

LOWRY.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE B. LOWRY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Ridge avenue, near Washington lane, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
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New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
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Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
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Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuthj

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.
It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.
The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.
It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.
ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.
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THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
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Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
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P. MADEIRA'S,
1 2 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

"Jim."

Say there! P'raps
Some on you chaps
Might know Jim Wild?
Well—no offense:
Thar ain't no sense
In gittin' riled!

Jim was my chum
Up on the Bar:
That's why I come
Down from up yar
Lookin' for Jim.
Thank ye, sir! *You*
Ain't of that crew—
Blest if you are!

Money? Not much:
That ain't my kind:
I ain't no such.
Rum? I don't mind,
Seein' it's you.

Well, this yer Jim,
Did you know him?
Jes 'bout your size;
Same kind of eyes?
Well, that is strange:
Why, it's two year
Since he came here,
Sick, for a change.

Well, here's to us!
Eh?
The —— you say!
Dead?
That little cuss?

What makes you star—
You over thar?
Can't a man drop
'a glass in your shop
But you must rar'?
It wouldn't take
Much to break
You and your bar.

Dead!
Poor—little—Jim!
Why thar was me,
Jones, and Bob Lee,
Harry, and Ben,
No account men;
Then to take *him!*

Well, thar—Good-bye—
No more, sir—I—
Eh?
What's that you say?
Why, dern it!—sho!—
No? Yes! By Jo!
Sold!
Sold! Why, you limb,
You ornery,
Dern'd old
Long-legged Jim!

—*Overland Monthly for January.*

Emigration.

From the London Saturday Review.

The emigration movement appears to extend and gather additional vigor, and it is impossible not to sympathize to a very great degree with the views of its supporters. People are beginning to reflect, and not before it was time, upon the cruel state of poverty which exists among us. With 150,000 persons in London alone living wholly or in part upon charity, and with the numbers increasing every week, any prospect of relief is worth considering. We are forced to admit that it is an open question whether the vast sums which are spent upon charity do, in the long run, more harm than good. We talk a great deal about organizing charitable relief, and the associations which aim at that desirable object are slowly struggling into existence. Yet it becomes evident that the task which lies before them is greater and more complicated than could have been anticipated. All kinds of petty local jealousies impede their action. If they restrict themselves to their original aim of bringing existing societies into harmony, they do not conciliate the necessary amount of support. If they give way to the pressure put upon them and spend any considerable sum in relief, they are in danger of simply swelling the stream of demoralizing charities. To evade these difficulties and to secure a strong position will require skilful policy and a careful feeling of the way. It is improbable, therefore, that however much good they may ultimately effect—and the excellence of their intentions is undeniable—they will produce any immediate alleviation to the existing distress. The misery is amongst us; the cure, so far as it depends upon internal operations, must necessarily be slow in its action. A very natural impatience inclines us to any plan which promises to shake off some part of our heavy burden of pauperism by a sudden effort, instead of gradually reducing it by the slow action of charitable reform or schemes of educational and social improvement. Such measures may tell upon the next generation; but we are eager to do something for the crowds in actual existence, who are painfully supporting themselves just above the brink of starvation. We seem to be in need of a sharp surgical operation rather than a change of diet or habits, which can only be expected to produce a gradual constitutional improvement. Emigration is obviously the only remedy of this kind at hand; and it is plain that under certain circumstances emigration may really act as a great and immediate relief. The Irish exodus, for example, saved a large number of people from starvation at the time, and has probably produced a permanent improvement in the material comforts of those who stayed behind. If we could collect the whole existing body of paupers, and set them down in any country that would be willing to receive them—a condition not very easily satisfied—we should certainly be sensible of an immediate relief, and we might use the breathing space so afforded to put matters on a better footing before our population was once more pressing upon the means of support. The Irish emigration transplanted still greater numbers in a few years, and did it chiefly at the expense of a population in still greater depths of poverty. Many of the present advocates of emigration would probably shrink from so heroic a remedy. Sir James Lawrence, for example, endeavored to prove at the late meeting that there was no danger of an excessive movement. This, however, is just one of the points upon which it is impossible to speak with confidence. The idea of emigration has been evidently spreading with great rapidity amongst the working-classes. Four years of commercial depression have taught them a lesson which may be converted into practice more speedily than we expect. Nearly 60,000 Englishmen, as appears from a late return, sailed from Liverpool to the United States in the course of last year. If a great demand for labor should again spring up in America as it recovers from the various evils of the civil war, it might find room for many times the present number. Emigration as controlled by official persons will of course be directed towards our own colonies; but if the English workingman finds that there is a better chance of employment in the United States, he will certainly not be restrained from moving there, even if he uses Canada as a stepping-stone. There is room enough in the West, as the Americans like to remind us, for the whole population of these islands. If the thought of leaving their homes once becomes familiar to the masses in this country, they will rush into any vacuum that may present itself as certainly as the atmosphere flows into an exhausted air-pump. It is possible, then, that the remedy for over-population may come in a stronger shape than our physicians are inclined to prescribe. The exodus has not distinctly set in, partly because under existing circumstances the demand from the other side is not so great as it may easily become. But the state of mind favorable to it seems to be widely prevalent, and efforts directed to a different purpose may supply the occasion for an outward rush on a large scale.

These, however, are matters for speculation, and we can exercise little control over them. If the working-classes should resolve to emigrate in large numbers, we cannot restrain them, and must be content to make the best of the result. The movement has not as yet begun on a large scale, and may perhaps never take place. The practical question is as to the duty of Government and of charitable associations. One part of the recommendations of the Emigration Societies may be accepted without hesitation. Mr. McCullagh Torrens suggested at the late meeting that agencies should be established by the co-operation of the Home and Colonial Governments, at which information should be given to intending emigrants, and that arrangements should be made for superintending their passage, and securing their proper reception on arriving at the colonies. An effective machinery ought certainly to be provided for the purpose indicated. At the present, the emigrant is too often in a state of profound ignorance as to every circumstance of his future home. He does not know where it is that his services are really wanted; and he may find that, from being a burden to his own country, he has simply become a burden in a strange land. Some better organization for helping the stream of emigration to direct itself towards the places where it is most required might be of essential service. So far the proposal of the Emigration Societies is unimpeachable; but the real difficulty is to decide how far their further request should be granted for promoting emigration by direct pecuniary aid. The view of the emigrating classes themselves is simple enough. They would, of course, like to have their passage paid, and be provided, free of cost, with a few fertile acres of land in the colonies. If we were simply discussing the propriety of a permanent system of emigration, it would be easy to show that such demands, even in a moderate form, are liable to the objections which beset other forms of gratuitous charity. It has indeed this advantage, that the pauper is permanently taken off our hands. He is not likely to be constantly falling back upon us for assistance. But in its degree assistance so given would be equally dangerous to the self-respect and prudence of the recipient. If a man is entitled to be provided for at the national expense, his spirit of independence is equally lowered whether the provision is in England or abroad. We should be merely introducing a new form of out-door relief. Moreover, there is the special objection that we should be interfering with the natural working of the labor-market. The colonists want intelligent laborers; if we send them paupers, in order to relieve the rates, we should be giving them a bad material to the injury of those who could supply a better. By making known as widely as possible the nature of the colonial wants, and probably even by advancing passage money in some cases, we may promote a very useful circulation of labor; but as soon as we extend our views and regard the colonies as so many waste places upon which we may recklessly discharge the crowds which fill our workhouses, the benefits of the plan become questionable. It is an excellent thing to facilitate the intercourse between different parts of our empire; but it is a mistake to assume that we can regularly shift our burdens upon our dependencies. As a temporary measure of relief, when a sudden calamity has pauperized a particular district, it may be occasionally worth while to adopt something like a wholesale scheme of emigration. But even there we encounter the difficulty that, in the first instance, it is not so easy to find immediate room for large masses of the least valuable classes of our population; and that, secondly, temporary measures of relief have an unpleasant facility for becoming permanent. Most charitable acts do good at the moment; it is only when they pass into a system that they become positively pernicious.

These and other obvious considerations may be adduced to show that emigration is far from being the panacea that some people fancy. It may do much good under judicious regulations, but it is not likely to bring about the millennium; and in order that it may do good at all, we must scrupulously observe certain conditions. And it is the more necessary to make the remark because there is a pardonable tendency to look about for some sudden and spasmodic means of relief. We are impatient at the presence of so much misery, and are anxious to throw it aside by some desperate effort. Yet we must remember that such efforts can rarely be successful, and that, even if the most sanguine anticipations were realized, they do not point to a very satisfactory ideal. It should not be accepted as a permanent condition of things that we should be constantly encumbered with a population incapable of supporting itself in decency and comfort. If the working-classes were as intelligent, as self-respecting, and, in short, as civilized as they ought to be, there is no reason why the whole existing population should not live and thrive within these islands. We ought not to give up the hope that the English poor may some day or other be made sufficiently prosperous not to regard emigration as a door of escape from helpless misery, but as an excellent field for men of superfluous energy. At the present moment, it is true, we are far enough from that desirable consummation; but the advocates of State emigration are to apt to turn away our attention from natural means of improvement at home, and to convert what ought to be a subsidiary measure into the one permanent source of improvement. Surely, if we are wise and energetic enough, we can even yet do something better with our poor than turn them loose into any country that is willing to take them. If we act upon that principle, we are only too likely to find that the places of those who depart will be speedily filled by the expansive powers of population; and that after sending some hundreds of thousands of our countrymen abroad, there will be as many hundred thousand who will be anxious, for precisely the same reasons, to follow their example.

Mr. Forrest's Opinion of Fechter.

We copy the following from the Boston *Transcript*, simply as an interesting and frank expression of opinion by one noted actor on another. Mr. Forrest's allusion to "the Bohemian" is in bad taste, as well as unjust. Our own readers know how highly we esteem the genius of Mr. Fechter, and that we had no hesitation about expressing our admiration, but critics whose ability and integrity we have every reason to respect thought otherwise. It will do them no hurt, however, to see what Mr. Forrest thinks and says. We quote:—

"Edwin Forrest, writing to a friend in this city, says:—'I hope Mr. Fechter will be a success, for in such plays as the *King's Motto* I presume he is without a rival. If he acts in Boston, I hope you will go to see him. He is doubtless a most finished artist, having been educated in the best schools of art. The best reason to be given that the Bohemians of New York dare not pronounce definitely upon the merits of his acting is that they have not the intellect to comprehend it. Had they seen any other actor of eminence in the parts, they might have said he was better or worse than he who gave them the first light on the subject. That is the total of their criticism.'"

The *King's Motto* is an obvious mistake of the writer or of the printers.

The Rest of the Harness.

The following piece of humor is going the rounds of the papers:—

IN HARNESS.

A poet says:—"Oh! she was fair, but sorrow came and left his Traces there." What became of the rest of the harness he don't state.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Oh, no! Further down the hill of poetry it says:—"Come wi' me, my lassie, and I'll take thee to thy Hame." The balance of the harness is still missing.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

You are mistaken about that. The same poet, speaking of the same young lady, says:—"And all the Lines that sorrow had left faded out in joy." The rest of the harness is still missing.—*Exchange.*

No; still another piece has turned up, for further on the muse informs us that "Loving hands and simple flowers had decked her for the Bridal." Nothing has yet transpired as to whereabouts of the rest of the harness.—*York Republican.*

All a mistake, for had not Walter said:—"Give me but what this Belt hath bound, take all the rest the sun goes round." Don't be discouraged, friends, the rest of the harness is bound to come.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Of course it is, for hath not the poet said:—"When Greek meets Greek then comes the Tug of war." Pass along the balance.—*Toledo Blade.*

No more; no more. We'll give you only what Gratiano proposed for Shylock:—"A Halter gratis; nothing else, for God's sake."—*Indiana paper.*

For the information of our contemporaries we can tell them that all the rest of the harness, together with some previously found by them, can be found in Shakespeare:—

CRUPPER?—The saddler had it, sir; I kept it not.
—*Comedy of Errors*, Act I., Scene 2.

Petruchio is coming, his horse hipped with an old motley SADDLE, * * * one GIRT six times pierced, and a woman's crupper of velure.
—*Taming of the Shrew*, Act III, Scene 2.

We have strict statutes and most biting laws,
The needful BITS and CURBS for headstrong steeds.
—*Measure for Measure*, Act I, Scene 2.

The TRACES of the smallest spider's web;
The COLLARS of the moonshine's watery beams.
—*Romeo and Juliet*, Act I, Scene 4.

The fair reverence of your Highness curbs me
From giving REINS and SPURS.
—*Richard III*, Scene 1.

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ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,529·70
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100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).....107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.....23,625·00
22,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.....14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.....3,900·06
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.....7,500·00
246,960 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....246,900·00

$1,281,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate.....36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value.....2,740·20
Cash in Bank.....$168,313·83
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169,291·14
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4f No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. R. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.
1 11 codtM1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17f No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
2 25f JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLTES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 1

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
1 18 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross.*

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 24 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 234 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 234 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 160 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 1F18

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Defoe and the Sources of the Nile

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Dr. Livingstone's late discoveries remind us of a paper in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1863, "On Recent Discovery in Eastern Africa, and "The Adventures of Captain Singleton," " in which the author drew attention to certain passages in Defoe's romance, which now more than ever seem to have anticipated the results of the travels of Burton, Speke, and Livingstone. The following are a few extracts from these passages, the edition of Singleton's Adventures from which we quote being that of Edinburgh, 1810:—

Page 82.—Our aim was for the coast of Angola, which, by the charts we had, lying very near the same latitude we were then in, our course thither was due west; and as we were assured we should meet with rivers, we doubted not but that by their help we might ease our journey, especially if we could find means to cross the great lake or inland of the sea, which the natives call Coalmecos, out of which it is said the river Nile has its source or beginning; but we reckoned without our host, as you will see in the sequel of our story.

Page 107.—In this manner the river carried us up, by our computation, near 200 miles, and then it narrowed apace, and was not above as broad as the Thames is at Windsor, or thereabouts; and after another day, we came to a great waterfall or cataract, enough to frighten us, for I believe the whole body of water fell at once perpendicularly down a precipice above sixty feet high, which made noise enough to deprive men of their hearing, and we heard it above ten miles before we came to it.

Page 118.—Our negroes towing our canoes, we travelled at a considerable rate, and by our own account could not go less than twenty or twenty-five English miles a day, and the river continuing to be much of the same breadth, and very deep all the way, till on the tenth day we came to another cataract; for a ridge of high hills crossing the whole channel of the river, the water came tumbling down the rocks from one stage to another in a strange manner; so that it was a continued link of cataracts from one to another, in the manner of a cascade; only that the falls were sometimes a quarter of a mile from one another, and the noise confused and frightful.

We thought our voyaging was at a full stop now; but three of us, with a couple of our negroes, mounting the hills another way, to view the course of the river, we found a fair channel again after about half a mile's march, and that it was like to hold us a good way further. So we set all hands to work, unloaded our cargo, and hauled our canoes on shore to see if we could carry them.

They then got into a wilderness.

Page 141.—It was the ninth day of our travel in this wilderness when we came to the view of a great lake of water.

Page 142.—The next day, which was the tenth from our setting out, we came to the edge of this lake, and, happily for us, we came to it at the south point of it, for to the north we could see no end of it; so we passed by it, and travelled three days by the side of it, which was a great comfort to us, because it lightened our burthen, there being no need to carry water when we had it in view. And yet, though here was so much water, we found but very little alteration in the desert: no trees, no grass or herbage, except that thistle, as I called it, and two or three more plants, which we did not understand, of which the desert began to be pretty full.

After about 1100 miles of their journey (page 150): —We came to a river, which we saw from the hills, and which we called the Golden River; and we found it ran northward, which was the first stream we had met with that did so. It ran with a very rapid current, and our gunner, pulling out his map, assured me that this was either the river Nile, or ran into the great lake out of which the river Nile was said to take its beginning; and he brought out his charts and maps, which, by his instruction, I began to understand very well; and told me he would convince me of it, and indeed he seemed to make it so plain to me that I was of the same opinion.

Page 170.—It was the 12th of October, or thereabouts, that we began to set forward; and, having an easy country to travel in, as well as to supply us with provisions, though still without inhabitants, we made more despatch, travelling sometimes, as we calculated it, twenty to twenty-five miles a day; nor did we halt anywhere in eleven days' march, one day excepted, which was to make a raft to carry us over a small river, which, having been swelled with the rains, was not yet quite down. When we were past this river, which, by the way, ran to the northward, too, we found a great row of hills in our way. We saw, indeed, the country open to the right at a great distance; but, as we kept true to our course due west, we were not willing to go a great way out of our way, only to shun a few hills, so we advanced; but we were surprised when, being not quite come to the top, one of our company, who, with two negroes, was got up before us, cried out, "The sea! the sea!" and fell a-dancing and jumping as signs of joy. The gunner and I were most surprised at it, because we had but that morning been calculating that we were then above 1000 miles from the seaside, and that we could not expect to reach it till another rainy season would be upon us, so that when our man cried out, "The sea," the gunner was angry, and said he was mad. But we were both in the greatest surprise imaginable, when, coming to the top of the hill, and though it was very high, we saw nothing but water, either before us, or to the right hand or the left, being a vast sea, without any bound but the horizon. We went down the hill, full of confusion of thought, not being able to conceive whereabouts we were, or what it must be, seeing by all our charts the sea was yet a vast way off.

It was not above three miles from the hills before we came to the shore, or water-edge of the sea, and there, to our further surprise, we found the water fresh and pleasant to drink; so that, in short, we knew not what cause to take. The sea, as we thought it to be, put a full stop to our journey (I mean westward), for it lay just in the way. Our next question was, which hand to turn to—to the right or the left; but this was soon resolved; for, as we knew not the extent of it, we considered that our way, if it had been the sea really, must be to the north; and therefore if we went to the south now, it must be just so much out of our way at last, so, having spent a good part of the day in our surprise at the thing, and consulting what to do, we set forward to the south.

We travelled upon the shore of this sea full twenty-three days before we could come to any resolution about what it was; at the end of which, early one morning, one of our seamen cried out, "Land!" and it was no false alarm, for we saw plainly the tops of some hills at a very great distance, on the further side of the water, due west; but though this satisfied us that it was not the ocean, but an inland sea or lake, yet we saw no land to the northward, that is to say, no end of it; but were obliged to travel eight days more, and near one hundred miles further, before we came to the end of it, and then we found this lake or sea ended in a very great river, which ran north or north-by-east, as the other river had done, which I mentioned before. My friend the gunner, upon examining, said that he believed that he was mistaken before, and that this was the river Nile, but was still of the mind that we were of before, that we should not think of a voyage into Egypt that way; so we resolved upon crossing this river, which, however, was not so easy as before, the river being very rapid, and the channel very broad.

They then made for the Congo river, but were stopped by another great lake.

Page 179.—At last we began to inquire our way, pointing to the west. They made us understand easily that we could not go that way, but they pointed to us that we might go northwest, so that we presently understood that there was another lake in our way, which proved to be true; for in two days more we saw it plain, and it held us till we passed the equinoctial line, lying all the way on our left hand, though at a great distance.

Page 181.—Upon these considerations he advised us that, as soon as we had passed this lake, we should proceed W. S. W., that is to say, a little inclining to the south, and that in time we should meet with the great river Congo, from whence the coast is called Congo, being a little north of Angola, where we intended at first to go.

Page 188.—But we had not marched above twelve days more, eight whereof were taken up in rounding the lake, and four more southwest, in order to make for the river Congo, but we were put to another full stop, by entering a country so desolate, so frightful,

that they turned towards the N.W. and at last came to the River Niger and the Gold Coast.

The author of the paper says that these remarkable passages—made still more remarkable by Livingstone's last letter—were first pointed out to him by Sir Bartle Frere.

—The Copenhagen *Dagstelegraphen* states that a photolithographer lately surprised the directors of the National Bank by presenting them with a packet of notes made by himself, which so exactly resembled the current paper money of the realm that none of the officials could distinguish the difference. He also assured them he was able to copy the notes of every other country with exactitude. Astonished, and anything but pleased with the discovery, the authorities of the bank requested him to invent some form of paper money which cannot be thus imitated. He has promised to do his best, but his success is doubtful.

THE HOME OF THE BABIES.

Another Meeting at the New York Foundling Asylum—Six Babies Left in the Basket on a Single Night.

The meeting at the Foundling Asylum on Wednesday was largely attended by the lovely and excellent ladies who compose the Foundling Aid Society. Punctually at 11 A. M. the silver bell sounded, and the graceful and charming President swept into her seat.

As Mrs. Fox did not grace the assembly with her presence, double duty devolved upon Mrs. Thebaud. But her jewelled fingers seemed equally at ease distributing needlework or handling the pen. She was dressed in the most exquisite taste. No plume ornamented her rich but simple hat of black velvet and lace. Her raven tresses, slightly crimped, were worn plainly banded, and unfashionably smooth. The diamonds in her little shell-like ears were eclipsed by the flashes of her magnificent eyes. A lustreless black silk, with cunning little side-pockets, gave evidence that it had been designed for a business suit. She was assisted in her duties by Mrs. Terrence Donnolly, the Vice-President.

AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT.

Among the various donations received during the course of the morning, the most important was that of a sewing machine from Wilcox & Gibbs, who accompanied the gift with the services of an operator to do work for the Asylum one day in each week. This was most thankfully received, as it will relieve the ladies of a great deal of labor.

BABIES BY THE HUNDRED.

As the babies up to this time have been forced to take their daily airings in their nurses' arms, it was suggested that a number of baby carriages should be secured by purchase or solicitation. The necessity for renewed and continued efforts to support the institution was again urged, and the ladies were reminded that this asylum, unlike other charities whose beneficiaries could aid in their support by their work, must always be a pure charity—babies being a dead expense, unable to do anything but eat and sleep. Besides, the supply seemed to be on the increase, thirty having been found in the basket crib since our last report. Up to this time 236 have been found at the door. Sixteen of these have been twins, eight pair.

It seems that the report of last week produced some beneficial results, no less than twenty different parties having called to ask if they might adopt "Little Grace." All were refused, however, as the Sisters feel the necessity of making and adhering to some definite rules on the subject before they can give up children for adoption.

SIX BABIES IN A LUMP.

Six children were left at the door on Monday night. The last arrival was a well-dressed carriage baby, who has been baptized with the name of Philomena. She is a pretty, fat, chubby little brunette, about three weeks old, and occupied the crib in the corner where a week ago we noticed "Little Grace." She has gone to comfortable quarters on Staten Island, and the Sister in charge reported that she was doing well. The twins of last week are still at the asylum and thriving.

THE COLORED BABIES.

One of the little colored babies, a bright, intelligent but delicate looking child, was seated in one of the many little chairs provided for the children, playing with a baby's rattle and India rubber doll. The nurseries presented their usual neat and cheerful appearance.

A CONVERSATION WITH THE LADY PRESIDENT

enables us to report that steps are being taken as promptly as possible to secure a house in the vicinity of the city for the surplus babies. She mentioned that the Coroner had sent word to the ladies that he should be forced to charge them five dollars a head for every baby found in the baskets, as they had materially interfered with his receipts in the way of fees, but one case of infanticide having come under his notice during the last month.

"And," she added, with a heavenly smile, "we have probably saved the lives of one hundred and fifteen."

Does not this charity speak for itself? Faint as are the feeble wails from the basket crib of the Foundling Asylum, they are strong enough to reach the ear and thrill the heart of sympathetic humanity all over our great city.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HONORS TO ROYALTY.

The Reception to the Prince at Delmonico's.

The famous six hundred of Balaklava have been eclipsed by the now immortal thirty-six of Manhattan. Three dozen metropolitan magnates captured a live prince on Wednesday night, brought him in triumph to Fortress Delmonico, and for some hours subjected him to a bombardment of admiring eyes, an entire battery of compliments, a terpsichorean platoon, and a cross-fire of international music and international assurances of esteem and good will. The youthful scion of royalty stood the test bravely, however, and came out unscathed, save those unseen wounds which the winged god might inflict from the eyes of his fair disciples.

It was a comparatively quiet, enjoyable, and to a great extent informal affair, and entirely free from snobbishness or absurd affectation of court etiquette. The prince of caterers surpassed himself on the occasion. The handsome ball, dining, and reception rooms on the second floor were decorated with extreme taste. Flowers of the rarest kind were distributed artistically, and constituted the sole ornaments of the rooms set aside for the reception. No flags or hunting were to be seen, only those exquisite specimens of nature's handiwork. In the ball-room the orchestra was completely hidden by evergreens and exotics, and the large mirrors were encircled by trailing branches of the same. The supper table was a *chef d'œuvre* of culinary art. The arms of America and England and various quaint and beautiful devices, with a temple of liberty, attested the skill of the confectioner. The service was the same that was made expressly for the Prince of Wales during his last visit here, and his coat-of-arms, with the motto "*Ich dien*," appeared on each side.

The Prince arrived at 11 o'clock, having come direct from Mr. Morton's instead of visiting the Theatre Francais as was expected. Bernstein's band announced his arrival by playing the English national anthem, and there was instantly a buzz of expectant pleasure among the brilliant throng. At this time there were over 300 present, each of the famous thirty-six having been furnished with ten tickets for themselves and friends.

There was no delay in the festivities, but as the orchestra pealed forth in a dashing galop his Royal Highness took the arm of Mrs. Cushing, of Boston, the niece of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, and whirled her away in the mazes of the inspiring dance. His next terpsichorean experience was with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, his fair hostess of the afternoon. This lady was elegantly attired in a garnet colored dress, enveloped in a mist of white lace, with powdered hair and flashing diamonds.

New York paid a compliment to her distinguished visitor in which there was nothing of snobbishness or shoddy vulgarity, and he seemed to appreciate the fact to the fullest extent. There were no after supper speeches, but informal general enjoyment.

—Commodore Vanderbilt is an attentive reader of the Bible. While perusing the good book he found, in the 30th chapter of Genesis, an account of the first stock-watering speculation, when Jacob got rich watering his Uncle Laban's stock.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 448, SEVENTH Street. STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings, Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmy

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869, The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 2 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 3 07 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 26 6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 2 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLLEGEVILLE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:50.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A List of the Young Ladies Just Admitted to the Institution.

The following is list of the young ladies, 118 in number, who have passed successfully the ordeal of examination for the Girls' Normal and High School, and were yesterday admitted to that institution:—

Shuriby, Mary,
Yarnell, Imogen,
Hough, Florence J.,
Massey, Kate R.,
Price, Mary D.,
Machette, Mary,
Cobb, Fannie E.,
Woodrop, Annie S.,
Deveney, Sallie,
Stambach, Ida V.,
Hassell, Anna J.,
Harvey, Maggie,
Jackson, Carrie,
McCarthy, Mary,
Edson, Kate P.,
Fullerton, Mary,
Miller, Ida V.,
Wells, Mary,
McLaughlin, Emma,
McDermond, Sallie,
Jones, Helen,
Keyser, Mary E.,
Booth, Mattie,
Sears, Laura S.,
Jones, Julia,
Quicksall, Jennie,
Gregory, Clara,
Burns, Ida,
Gateley, Joanna M.,
Worman, Nettie,
Hall, Lizzie,
Rowland, Sallie,
Barr, Ella M.,
Smith, Olley,
Cooper, Ida V.,
Burrows, Jennie,
Hill, Belle,
Heineman, Marian,
Trotter, Sallie J.,
Croasdill, Carrie P.,
Davis, Ida M.,
Morais, Nina,
Hershey, Kate S.,
Rainey, Josephine,
Stevenson, Mary J.,
McKaig, Anna F.,
Burke, Anna T.,
Burns, Susie,
Davis, Ella,
Strickland, W. Annie,
Baird, Florence,
McDonald, Sallie,
Coleman, Rosalie,
Titus, Carrie,
Smith, Emma E.,
Syckelmoore, Nellie,
Andrews, ——,
Wadsworth, Rebecca,
Stillman, Alice,
McCahey, Mary,
Gibb, Lizzie,
Been, Maggie,
Winpenny, Adele,
Massey, Fannie,
Seip, Martha,
Smith, Jessie R.,
Kiefer, Emma,
Scott, Maggie J.,
Beideiman, Mary,
Black, Emma,
McCoy, Ella,
Pascoe, Sadie,
Schofield, Alice,
Simpson, Mary,
Montanye, Rachel
Turner, Alice W.,
Getz, Fannie,
Scheifley, Anna,
Schœmie, Ida,
Stevenson, Annie,
McCracken, Letitia,
McDonald, Josie,
McConnell, Mary J.,
Bartley, Annie E.,
Gideon, Lizzie,
Toner, Kate E.,
Watts, Lizzie,
McCutcheon, Essie,
Fry, Mary A.,
De Haven, Jessie,
Pugh, Bertie,
Koch, Pauline,
Dickerson, Harriet,
McCormick, Annie,
Buggy, Josephine,
Levering, Flora M.,
Worrell, E. Mattida,
McStocker, Lydia,
Bullen, Marian,
Clothier, Kate,
Stinger, Susanna,
Bradley, Eliza,
Bowen, Ciara,
McGurk, Maggie,
Graham, Lizzie,
Knight, Annie,
Peirce, Ida,
Heins, Anna C.,
Pile, Florence,
Connell, Mary,
Brew, Hannah G.,
Lavell, Lizzie J.,
McGowan, Kate M.,
Donnell, Mary F.,
Trump, Mary E.,
Rittenhouse, Anna N.,
McMullan, Isabella,
Huston, Nellie O.,
Nebinger,
Ringgold,
Northeastern,
Locust Street,
Northwestern,
Monroe,
Ludlow,
Price,
Wyoming,
Penn,
Manayunk,
Rittenhouse,
Elwood,
Belmont,
Sherman,
Enterprise,
Jackson,
Davidson,
Beck,

The following table shows the number admitted from each grammar school:—

School.	No.	School.	No.
Weccacoe	3	Nebinger	4
Mount Vernon	4	Ringgold	4
Southeastern	3	Northeastern	4
Southwestern	4	Locust Street	4
Keystone	4	Northwestern	4
Hancock	4	Monroe	4
Jefferson	4	Ludlow	4
Vaughan	4	Price	4
Rutledge	3	Wyoming	4
Lincoln	4	Penn	4
Reynolds	4	Manayunk	3
Roxborough	2	Rittenhouse	3
Harmony	1	Elwood	1
Marshall	3	Belmont	4
Heston	1	Sherman	2
Irving	1	Enterprise	1
Randolph	2	Jackson	2
Kenderton	2	Davidson	1
Newton	4	Beck	1

THE "NECK."

Some of the Peculiarities of that Delectable Locality—$20,000 Needed to Make It the Garden-Spot of the City.

The bill now before Councils making the annual appropriations for the Highway Department contains an item of $20,000 to be devoted to the draining of the marshes in the First and Twenty-sixth wards of the city, otherwise known as the "Neck." This item was inserted in response to a petition from the owners of the meadow land in the "Neck," upon which Chief Engineer Strickland Kneass made the report to the Finance Committee of Councils which is given below. It is of interest, as setting forth in detail the topography of a section of the city of which a great deal is heard, while but little is known by the great mass of the people concerning its present condition and future prospects. Mr. Kneass' report, addressed to the Finance Committee, and which has just been printed by order of Councils, reads as follows:—

"Having examined the subject of complaint, as presented by the owners of meadow land in 'The Neck,' and referred to me by your committee, I beg leave to say that the entire area southward of the Moyamensing, Rope Ferry, and Point Breeze roads, excepting a projecting point opposite Beggarstown lane, and extending to the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill on either side, is about four feet *below high water*, and is protected from submergence by a guard bank extending the entire shore line on the Schuylkill from Point Breeze to its mouth, and on the back channel (at League Island) and the Delaware to near the Navy Yard.

"This area is traversed by several streams, such as Hay creek, Molly Bore, and Chickhansing creeks, all of which empty into Hollanders creek—the latter being quite a large channel (in 1710 large enough for ships of that date to winter in), connecting the back channel at League Island with the Delaware north of the Point House, thus forming Greenwich Island. Hay creek lies near the southern termination of Sixth street; Molly Bore, at or about Seventh street; and the Chickhansing, the largest of the three, having its head-waters cut off by the Reed street sewer, now begins near the Parade ground, and crossing Broad street near Moore street and the Passyunk road near Twentieth street, continues southward parallel with, and a short distance eastward of, the Rope Ferry road, until it is lost as an open channel in the extensive marsh lying below the Moyamensing road westward and alongside of Broad street. The Molly Bore is also lost in this marsh; but Hay creek has formed another eastward of Broad street. Prior to the filling up of the back channel—in early days a ship thoroughfare, and, consequently, the channel of Hollanders creek—these creeks delivered freely into the river; but the obstruction thus formed has caused the drainage to lie upon the meadows, forming deep and impassable marshes, where, within the memory of middle-aged men, were remunerative pasturages. The owners of this ground being taxed for city purposes equally with more favored localities, and having also the care of the guard banks, for which a tax is also collected, now ask that this imperfection of the drainage, caused, it is thought, directly by the improvements upon the Delaware front, and necessary for the interests of the city at large, shall in some way be provided for, so that, if possible, their land may be restored to them, and thus, while they shall have justice meted out to them, the city at large shall also be greatly benefitted.

"I believe this relief as asked for can be attained by obliterating the old creeks and excavating a new channel into the Delaware, and guarding it at its connection with the river by a large sluice gate. Although a definite location cannot be fixed without special survey, yet I would say that the general lines of these creeks may be followed by a ditch or ditches having a length of about five miles, the idea being to occupy, so far as practicable, the lines of the wide avenues that are projected over that area—and as improvements advance to cover it in with arches, or as may at that time be most advisable. This ditch I would suggest with a width of twenty or twenty-five feet at low water line—thus making an excavation on the meadow of about four feet, the material to be used for the banks on each side, of height corresponding with the river bank. The sluice at the river would prevent the influx beyond say half tide, by which arrangement, with the height of bank as originated, there would be storage room to provide for a twelve hours' rain of one inch per hour over the entire area drained. The cost of this work, I believe, would be between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars. So soon as the Federal Government commence their operations at League Island for the formation of their projected basin on the back channel, the present outlet of Holander's creek will be cut off, and as the northern outlet, owing to the extensive accretions on the flats below the Navy Yard, is practically closed, it will become an imperative matter to supply another, otherwise the flats entire will become submerged, and will not only entail serious loss upon the landowners, but be a cause of complaint from the Government as injurious to the naval station.

"The result of constructing this new channel, with its many minor branches, would be to convert this now comparatively useless area into a garden spot, for the supply of vegetables and even fruit for city consumption, and owing to its rich alluvial soil render unnecessary that prodigal use of excrements and city refuse as fertilizers, to the serious injury to the quality of vegetables produced, and possibly the health of the consumers. The reclamation of low ground in manner similar to that here proposed is now being carried out in different sections of our country by private enterprise, and so far with marked remunerative results."

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Philadelphia Steamer Brunette Run Down by the Steamer Santiago de Cuba—Two Lives Lost.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the steamer Brunette, Captain Doane, left the Lorillard Steamship Dock, New York, for this city. She was laden with an assorted cargo, and about three-quarters full. Including officers, there were thirteen souls on board. Nothing of interest occurred until about twenty minutes past 10, when a steamer was noticed bearing down for the Brunette. She proved to be the Santiago de Cuba, Captain Jones, bound from Havre, France, to New York, going at the rate of about six knots an hour, and having on board a cargo not exceeding 600 tons. The statements respecting the immediate cause of the collision, which took place about 10½ o'clock, are conflicting, but it seems the Brunette attempted to cross the bows of the Santiago de Cuba, and, failing to do so in time, the two vessels collided, and the former sunk in less than ten minutes. The disaster occurred off Squam Beach, but a little distance off shore. The Santiago de Cuba had crossed the Atlantic Ocean by the southern route and fell in with the land to the southward, working her way up along the beach, while the Brunette was taking the inshore route going down.

Every effort was made on board of both vessels to avoid the disaster by reversing the engines, but the order was given too late, and the Santiago de Cuba struck the Brunette a terrific blow in the port broadside, completely crushing her in and keeling her over to starboard. Stout as the Santiago de Cuba is, she trembled from stem to stern with the concussion, while the Brunette splintered with the thrust like match sticks. Within a minute four of the Brunette's people clambered over the bows of the Cuba, and were safe. In another minute both crews busied themselves in lowering each a boat. Seven of the crew of the Brunette entered their boat, and with the boat of the Santiago de Cuba they went in search of any who might be in the water, as all hands left in such a hurry that it was not known at the time who really were missing. Scarce had the boats been launched when the Brunette went down. Nearly an hour was spent in pulling around listening for distress hailings, but at the end of that time the boats were hoisted on board of the Santiago de Cuba, and she headed for New York. On mustering the crew of the Brunette, it was found that George A. Coleman and James McCarthy, one a seaman and the other a fireman, had perished.

The Brunette was a screw propeller of 274 tons, built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1867, was owned by Jacob Lorillard, Jr., and was employed in the trade between New York and this city. She is said to have been insured.

THE "MONTH'S MIND" FOR FATHER DUNN.—The solemn services of the "Month's Mind" for the late Father Dunn were this morning held in St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, of which he was for many years pastor. The Holy Office was recited by the clergy present. Fathers O'Neill, of the Cathedral, and Power, of St. Mary's, being the chaunters. Solemn Requiem Mass was then celebrated by Rev. John Fitzmaurice, of St. Agatha's, assisted by Father Elcock, of the Cathedral, as Deacon; Father McDermott, Sub-deacon; and Father James Fitzmaurice, Master of Ceremonies. The two latter gentlemen are stationed at St. John's. There was a large delegation of the clergy present, and at the conclusion of the Mass the absolution of the body was given by Very Rev. Father Carter, administrator of the diocese. The decorations of the church were the same as those used on the day of the funeral of the deceased, and were imposing in appearance. A handsome catafalque was erected in the middle aisle by Mr. Simon Gartland, and on this rested a commemorative coffin, surrounded by flowers and lights. The body of Father Dunn is to be removed from the vault at St. John's Church to the Cathedral Cemetery.

SHOCKING BURNING CASE.—Daniel Marathan, aged twenty-eight years, went into an eating saloon on Fourth street, near Callowhill, about 2 o'clock this morning. He was beastly intoxicated. He laid himself on the floor to sleep. The inmates of the premises were upstairs at the time. Soon after Daniel entered they heard a peculiar noise on the lower floor, and coming down they found him in a blaze. His clothing was burned from his body, his flesh on one side burned to such an extent that his ribs protruded. It seems that he had a box of matches in his pocket, and laying close to the stove, the matches were ignited, and his clothing set on fire. Policeman Mulligan was notified of the occurrence. He removed the injured man to a drug store in the neighborhood, where his wounds were dressed, and then conveyed him to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Marathan boarded in a house on Callowhill street, near York avenue.

THEODORE LAWRENCE, the keeper of the gambling den on Ransford Place, above Fourth street, who was described in our article of Tuesday on "Faro" as a boy about twenty years of age, is as we are informed by his father, twenty-five years old and married, with a family. He is therefore his own master, and his father is in no way responsible for his evil doings, as he has been unable to win him over to a more reputable course of life.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning the house of Peter Feneny, at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Ellsworth streets, was entered by thieves and robbed of $85 in cash. The money was taken from a drawer. A lad named James McConnell was arrested upon the charge of committing the theft. He was taken before Alderman Dallas, and held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night last the beer saloon of Frederick Stoltz, No. 1412 Coates street, was entered through a back window. Mr. Ssoltz heard a noise in the room, and as he went in the thief left by another door. Nothing was stolen.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second series of the "Star" course will be continued this evening, by Petroleum V. Nasby, who will discourse upon the "Lords of Creation" at the Academy of Music.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Signor Blitz, assisted by his son, for the benefit of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, on Friday evening, February 4. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the performance.

CRUELTY.—Francis Bradley, a carter, was arrested at Twenty-second and Kemble streets yesterday for cruelty to a horse. He had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was held for a further hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, at Twenty-second and South streets, upon the body of a woman who died suddenly.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Man Murdered by His Own Brother.

By a private letter received in this city yesterday, we learn the particulars of a horrible tragedy, which took place on Thursday last at Hope Plantation, on Yazoo river, in Mississippi. Mr. Benjamin Roach, a most estimable gentleman and a very wealthy cotton-planter, and who was very well known in this city and throughout the South, was shot and killed by his own brother, David Roach. David is a man of dissipated habits, and spent most of his time in drinking and gambling, and his brother, to reclaim him, offered to give him a well-stocked plantation, and on Thursday had visited him for this very purpose, when he was shot down in cold blood. Mr. Roach leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and several children.—*Louisville Journal, Feb.* 1.

—Michigan papers report that a poor man in that State who named his child for Hon. Horatio Seymour has received a $300 gold watch, $100 worth of clothing, and $100 in cash in acknowledgment of the compliment. There may be something in a name after all.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction of Mississippi—The Internal Revenue Bill—American Citizens in British Prisons—Their Release Demanded—Customs Receipts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Appropriations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter were before the Appropriation Committee to-day relative to appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering. After hearing what they had to say about surplus funds, the committee agreed to report a bill appropriating three million dollars from the surplus fund of the Navy Department.

The Mississippi Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee at a meeting to-day agreed to report a bill for the admission of Mississippi. It is the same in all respects as the bill which passed admitting Virginia. General Ames appeared before the committee and made some statements about the action of the Mississippi Legislature, etc.

The Gold Investigation.

C. A. Tucker and several operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company were examined by Mr. Garfield's gold fraud committee concerning despatches sent during the gold speculation.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee has commenced its revision of the Internal Revenue bill. General Schenck stated this morning that the amendments which the committee propose making will be ready before the first of March, and that he had the bill made the special order for that date and every day thereafter until finished.

American Fenians.

The Fenian resolution was up in the House to-day again. A large delegation of Fenians arrived here this morning for the purpose of getting the resolution passed instructing the President to demand the release of imprisoned Fenians. They have been buttonholing members all morning in the lobby.

Applications for Passports.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day signed the bill authorizing the passport clerk of the State Department to administer the oaths and affirmations on applications for passports.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending January 29:—

Boston	$260,744
New York	2,694,000
Philadelphia	216,303
Baltimore	87,233
San Francisco, for the week ending the 15th	200,301
New Orleans, for the week ending the 22d	152,385
Total	$3,700,766

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill, to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments:—

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds of such denomination, not less than $50, as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued, and known as the five-twenty bonds, and for no other purpose, and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin, shall be placed in the treasury to be used for the redemption of such 6 per cent. bonds at par as may not be offered in exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

Second. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may think proper, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at thirty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations or security as the Secretary shall prescribe, in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the Government bearing a higher rate of interest in coin; and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin as by the terms of issue are or may become redeemable or payable, or to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90, of New York, praying for a tariff of $8 per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem on all imported cigars. They say that few cigars are made from imported tobacco, and that great numbers of workmen are thrown out of employment.

Petitions were also presented as follows:—

By Messrs. Stevens, Strong, and Kelsy (N. Y.), numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. Wood, from the American Atlantic Cable Company, asking certain franchises.

By Mr. Strong, from Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, against further duties on steel.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Julian, amending the Homestead acts.

By Mr. Allison, to bring the weights and measures of the metric system into public use.

Mr. Collom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah. Recommitted. The tenth section makes incompetent as petit jurors all who believe in or advocate or practise bigamy, concubinage, or polygamy. The thirteenth section enacts that any man in Utah Territory who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than as a lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years.

The 17th section authorizes the United States Marshal, if resisted or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the commander of any military camp in the Territory for a posse.

The 19th section enacts that no alien practising bigamy, polygamy, or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein, or be entitled to the benefits of the Homestead or Pre-emption laws.

The 23d section enacts that marriages in the Territory may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court duly appointed, and by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void, and punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from Mobile to the western boundary of Louisiana. Recommitted.

Mr. Reeves offered a resolution for a per capita dog tax of $2·50. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill for the location and entry of swamp lands by actual sellers in Arkansas. Referred.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—Among the remonstrances presented were the following:—Mr. Connell, from Oxford and Lower Dublin townships, against any transfer of the House of Employment; also, from Presbyterians against the repeal of laws which exempt churches from taxation.

The usual number of petitions were presented in favor of voting on the license question, and against capital punishment.

BILLS REPORTED.

Senate bills, giving trust powers to the Philadelphia Library Company for the Rush bequest; incorporating the Philadelphia Banking and Safe Deposit Company; authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to purchase real estate; authorizing the Wharton Street M. E. Church to remove their dead.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Connell, supplement to the Cresheim Turnpike Company; also, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the United Order of the Sacred Temple of Liberty.

Also, repealing so much of the law authorizing the appointment of a Leather Inspector of Philadelphia as requires the appointee to have served seven years' apprenticeship as a qualification.

House.

The consideration of public bills was the special order of the day.

Mr. Davis made an effort to dispense with the public calendar temporarily to consider bills on third reading, among which was the Metropolitan Police bill.

The House refused to set aside the regular order.

In the case of Dr. Schoeppe, Mr. Porter called up the Senate bill as follows:—

That in all cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter a writ of error from the Supreme Court to the court trying the same shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, as civil cases. In all cases of murder in the first degree removed into the Supreme Court under the provisions of the first section of this act, or now pending in the said court, it shall be the duty of the judge thereof to review both the law and the evidence, and to determine whether the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree shall have been found to exist, and if not so proved, then to reverse the judgment and send the same back for a new trial, or enter such judgment as the laws of this Commonwealth shall require. All writs of error now pending in the Supreme Court, and in any case of murder or voluntary manslaughter, shall be held regular and of force to remove in such cases, and to authorize the Supreme Court to hear and determine the same with like effect as if sued out after the passage of the act.

This bill, which is intended to meet the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Cumberland county, was favored by Messrs. Miles, Johnson, Crawford, Bowman, and Porter, of York, and opposed by Messrs. Schnatterly and Craig. It was passed to third reading, and laid over.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Senate bill, making it a penal offense for a witness to abscond with intent to defeat the ends of public justice.

The House bill, giving the right to appeal from all decisions of aldermen without regard to the sum in dispute, upon giving security.

The House bill repealing the act creating the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

The House bill requiring itinerant purchasers and traders in glass, rags, paper, scrap metals, and old clothing and refuse matter to be licensed.

The House bill vacating Seventeenth street, from Francis street to Ridge avenue.

The House bill defining the First Survey district to be composed of the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, and all that part of the Twenty-sixth ward west of Broad street, and the Second Survey district to be composed of the First ward and all that part of the Twenty-sixth ward east of Broad street.

MR. THOMAS moved to consider this bill. Not agreed to.

The Senate bill extending the jurisdiction of aldermen to $300 was reported as amended, so as to give the right of appeal to either the District Court or the Common Pleas, by Mr. McKinstry.

Objections were made by Mr. Adaire, who said that the committee had been instructed to report the bill negatively.

The Speaker asked Mr. McKinstry whether he had reported the bill after formal action by the committee, or after simply an individual consultation with the members.

Mr. McKinstry replied that he had consulted them individually.

The Speaker declared that the report was out of order, and that the bill reverted to the committee until they formally acted upon it.

The House bill incorporating the Philadelphia Paving Company.

The Senate bill extending the powers of the United States Iron Armor and Steel Company, of Chester.

The House bills incorporating the Philadelphia Rifle Club, incorporating the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, also the Grand Council of the Brotherhood of the Union.

The House bill reducing the commutation tax for the First Division of Pennsylvania militia to fifty cents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Stokes, making it unlawful after sixty days to maintain a stand on any public street between the north line of Girard avenue and the south line of Walnut street, or upon the footways thereof, either by cart, wagon, vehicle, or otherwise, for the sale of meats, fish, farin or garden produce, under penalty of $5 for each offense.

Also, incorporating the Keystone Hotel Company. Corporators:—G. B. De Keim, John Hertzler, Asher S. Leidy, A. M. Hopkins, J. A. Dewitt, Arthur Comten, M. Beidler, Edward Burton, Charles McGillon, B. T. Blow. The proposed site is understood to be Broad street.

FROM NEW YORK.

Terrible Accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad—Three Men Killed and Two Others Injured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad, half a mile west of Chatham Village. A large freight train going east broke couplings near the centre of the train, and eleven cars ran back down a heavy grade, coming into collision with another freight train, piling them all up in a mass of ruins with the engine, and instantly killing Miller Phillips, conductor; Charles Sprague, brakeman; and Henry Sibley, fireman. John Losky, brakeman, was seriously injured, and William Booth, engineer, slightly. The cars were heavily laden with valuable produce, which is reported to be nearly ruined. Coroner Allen will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 115½; do. 1865, do., 115¾; do. do., new, 114; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 112¼; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Company, 56¾; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 95¼; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The passage in the Senate to-day of the Sherman-Sumner bill for the increase and redistribution of the national currency was the topic of discussion in Wall street yesterday afternoon, but was not clearly understood in all quarters. The original bill of Senator Sherman was amended by Senator Sumner so that the West and South shall have banking privileges to the extent of sixty-five millions of national currency, the additional twenty millions to be drawn from the North and East by a curtailment of the capital of the institutions at present existing in the latter sections. In this form the bill has passed the upper house. As this effort was made in the Gold Room to get up an excitement on what threatens to be a phase of expansion, but the speculators would not catch the excitement and the price remained steady. The gold market is slow to respond, for the reason that the bill has yet to pass the lower house, and it is there certain of very material amendment if not rejection altogether.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at five to six per cent. on the various classes of collaterals. Exceptions occurred at four and seven per cent. The rates of discount in commercial paper have drawn quite close together in consequence of the limited supply and the strong demand. Prime double names are current at seven to eight per cent. Nothing further transpired to-day with reference to the alleged suspension of the firm of jewelry dealers on Broadway, and it is conjectured that they have overcome the temporary embarrassment which led to the report.

"The Government market was steady and without special feature. The first session of the board was held at noon, when prices were lower than at the close last night, but rallied in the afternoon an eighth to a quarter per cent."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; sales 200 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull and declining; State, $4·60@5·90; Western, $4·60@6·85; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and unsettled; winter red Western, $1·28@1·30; Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 83@90c.; new yellow Jersey, 95@96c. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26; prime, $22·50@23. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16c. Whisky dull at 99c.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15tu6] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Passage of the Suez Canal—Escape of a Noted Carlist Prisoner—Specie in the Banks of France and England—Ship News—This Afternoon's Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

Escape of a Carlist Prisoner.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The notorious Carlist leader, Marquis Hormoza, who was recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrection, has escaped as he was on his way to the port of Cadiz, in custody of a sergeant of the civil guard, and the supposition is that his escape was the result of collusion, as the sergeant himself has not since been heard from.

The Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.—It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than 17½ feet of water are able to pass through the Suez Canal with safety.

Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The amount of specie on hand to-day at the Bank of France is 10,000,000 francs more than last Thursday.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £228,000 sterling since last Thursday.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 3.—The steamer Bremen arrived to-day from New Orleans.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A despatch received here from Bombay announces that the Great Eastern was signalled off Malabar coast on the 29th of January.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝; Five-twenties of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84⅝. Railways steady. Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4·30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, flat; Linseed Oil, flat at £30 15s. Sugar dull and unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 91⅞@92.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—Cotton opened quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funding the Debt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, has reported a bill to fund $1,200,000,000 of the public debt. It provides for three classes of bonds, the first to run from ten to twenty years at five per cent., the second from fifteen to thirty years at four and a half per cent., and the third from twenty to forty years at four per cent. There is to be four hundred millions of each description of bonds.

The Mississippi Bill Passes the House.

The House has passed the bill to admit Mississippi. It was reported from the Reconstruction Committee by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered as a substitute a bill admitting the State unconditionally. This was voted down, and the Virginia bill passed by a large vote.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial from members of the bar of Indianapolis for an increase of the salaries of Judges of the District Court of that State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service and provide for sick and disabled seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Abbott, setting forth the recurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various Southern localities, and that protection to life and property by the Government was the right of every citizen, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the power of the Government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States, and report what legislation is required, and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of the law.

By Mr. Ferry, directing the Postmaster-General to communicate information in regard to the alleged claim of the postmaster at Augusta, Ga., for compensation during his suspension from office; the opinion of the Attorney-General, if any, upon such application, and the evidence, if any, that such person was ever qualified for said office by taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress.

By Mr. Kellogg, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing ports of delivery where the same can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the use of the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering such appropriations to the credit of other bureaus in that department as may be required.

Mr. Sherman said at the last session Congress appropriated all the money deemed necessary for the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs, but the Navy Department went on to contract an expenditure since the amount appropriated.

The extent to which the departments had gone in making transfers of money without previous specific legislation by Congress was shown by the fact that upon the books of the Treasury it appeared that upon July 1, 1868, there was $143,000,000 among the departments still appropriated and unexpended, and of this amount $17,000,000 belonged to the Navy Department. He proposed that Congress should not only put an end to this practice of the departments in transferring appropriations from one source to another, but should provide for carrying all the unexpended balances at the end of each fiscal year to a surplus fund, from which appropriations would be made by special legislation.

He favored the present bill, as it would enable the Government to proceed with the work now incomplete in the various navy yards, and which, if left in its present condition, would be liable to injury from neglect and decay, and inflict a loss upon the Government.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, explained that the bill did not propose the expenditure of a single dollar, simply proposing the distribution of money already appropriated to the Navy Department. The question was simply as to the method of making the appropriations.

Mr. Cragin said the Secretary of the Navy had early in the session called the attention of the Naval Committee of the Senate and House to the matter, in order to prevent the discharge of workmen in Navy Yards, employed under the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The present object was to authorize a specific transfer, so that the present force of workmen, now reduced to one half of its former size, might be continued.

Mr. Trumbull said that the bill was a direct appropriation of money from the Treasury, amounting to $4,000,000, because, although the warrants to be transferred had been authorized by Congress, the money has not been actually taken.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) offered an amendment to the Naval Transfer Appropriation bill, that no higher rate of wages than is paid for like services by private citizens, in their respective localities, shall hereafter be paid to the workmen in the various navy yards.

Mr. Morton said the amendment would absolutely overthrow the eight-hour law in the navy yards of the United States.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 22.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to additional bounties, extending its benefits to widows, children, etc., of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, or had been killed or died in the service, the same as if the soldier had enlisted for two years. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Tax bill was made the special order for the first of March, to be taken up after the Tariff bill.

Mr. Spink (Dacotah) introduced a bill granting lands to the Minnesota and Missouri River Railroad Company for a railroad from the Minnesota State line to Yankton, Dacotah. Passed.

Mr. Schumaker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of granting to any United States citizen the privilege of banking in all United States bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution calling for the report of C. W. Raymond on the seal fisheries and other matters in Alaska. Adopted.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information as to the treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offenses, came up and was discussed in the morning hour by Mr. Willard, a member of the committee, against the report, and by Messrs. Swann, Wilkinson, and Wood, also members of the committee, and Mr. Cox in support of it. The morning hour having expired, at half-past 1, without any action being taken on the report,

Mr. Butler (Mass.) Chairman of the